The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Doubtful Aspect of the Situation in France.

More Cannonading and Some Fighting Near Asnieres.

The Nationals Preparing to Abandon the Southern Forts.

A Panic Among the Insurgents at Fort Issy.

The Commune Claims to be a Lawful Belligerent.

Settlement of the Misunderstanding With the Prussians.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

A Member of the Commune on Belligerency—The Difficulty with the Prussians—Significant Action of the Masons.

Paris, Saturday, April 29.—At a sitting of the Commune yesterday, M. Grousset in reply to an interpellation said there was something offensive in asking Europe to recognize the belligerency of Paris. It was puerile to ask for what they already had. The Commune waged war irreproachably. No explosive bullets were used; there was no bombarding of places filled with women and children. These violations of the usages of civilized warfare he charged upon the Army of Versailles. In the cartridge-boxes of the prisoners taken by the national troops explosive bullets had been found; and the wanton shelling of the most crowded parts of the city had been going on for weeks. The misunderstanding with the Prussians with regard to the operation of the railways had been adjusted. The Commune now propose to confiscate the property of the Northern Railway unless it resumes running its passenger and provision trains into Paris. A Masonic procession half a mile in length, passed through the streets today, and planted their banners on the ramparts under a heavy fire. All the lodges of the order in Paris were represented. Several of the Masons were wounded while on the walls.

THE VERSAILLES REPORT.

The Fort Issy Outworks Carried by the Versaillists—The Masonic Delegates.

Versailles, April 30—Morning.—The park, castle and cemetery of Issy were carried last night by the Government forces. Eight cannon, a quantity of ammunition and 100 prisoners fell into their hands. The advance is now within 200 metres of Fort Issy, whose capture is momentarily expected. President Thiers granted an interview to the delegates from the Masons of Paris, who arrived here last night. He told them that the Government desired to see an end of the civil war, but France could not capitulate in the presence of armed insurrection. He referred them to the Commune for the restoration of order within the city of which it had usurped the control.

Circular from President Thiers—The Loyalist Successes Confirmed.

Versailles, Sunday Evening, April 30, via London—Midnight.—President Thiers, in a public circular, gives a dispatch from Gen. Cissey announcing the success of a *coup de main* on the Bonnany Farm, near Chatillon, in which thirty-two insurgents were killed and wounded, and seventy-five taken prisoners. The same circular contains a dispatch from Gen. Faron confirming the previous report of the brilliant success of the loyalists in front of Fort Issy. The cannonading continues. A hundred and fifty prisoners and ten pieces of captured artillery have been brought to Versailles.

The Illegal Seizure of Property in Paris.

Versailles, Saturday, April 29.—The Assembly has declared urgent the passage of a bill visiting with severe penalties all illegal seizures of property in Paris. Three delegates from the Masonic fraternity of Paris came into the lines opposite the Maillot Gate. They were received by the commanding officer and conducted to this place.

London, April 30.—The *Observer* says the Napoleonists consider that the Assembly now sitting at Versailles does not represent the will of the nation, and are of the opinion that when international strife is ended it will be necessary to consult the people anew on the question of Government. They express their intention of abiding by the result.

REPORTS FROM PARIS.

The Cannonading Again Violent—More Fighting Reported.

Paris, Saturday evening.—The cannonading was unusually violent today, and there was some fighting at Asnieres and Neuilly. The Versaillists to the number of 12,000 occupy Gennevelliers. The Nationals are making preparations to abandon the southern forts. Rumors of reverses to the Nationals in other quarters are current. Batteries have been placed at the Orleans and Vaugirard gates. The inhabitants of Montrouge, Plaisance, Vaugirard and Montmartre are removing from their dwellings. Fort Issy has not yet been abandoned.

Quiet at Porte Maillot and Asnieres—The Prussians at St. Denis—Reported Release of the Archbishop of Paris.

Paris, April 30—Evening.—At the Maillot Gate and around Asnieres all is quiet. The Nationals on Saturday, having pursued some chasseurs almost into St. Denis, the Prussians threatened to fire into the latter if they attempted to enter the town. The chasseurs made a detour and escaped. It is reported that the Archbishop of Paris has been released. Engineers are at work on the southern portion of the *enciente*. The Northern Railway Company has paid 303,000 francs to the Commune.

Details of the Engagement Near Les Moulineaux—A Panic at Fort Issy.

Paris, April 30—Evening, via London—Midnight.—There was a sharp engagement Saturday night at Les Moulineaux, in which the Versaillists were repulsed with a loss of twenty-nine men made prisoners. But in the meanwhile a column of the enemy advanced on the Clamart Railway Station, and occupied the houses, 200 yards from the intrenchments of Issy. The fort was a wreck; the casemates broken in, the embrasures demolished, thirty of its sixty guns are dismantled, and the ammunition for the *mitrailleuse* exhausted. The garrison became panic-stricken; the gunners mutinied, and spiked half their remaining guns, and this morning, before daylight, the entire garrison abandoned the fort. Its commandant, Gen. Negey, has arrived in the city.

Paris, April 30.—Gen. Cluseret, who went to the front at the first news of the defection of the troops, returned at noon today, having failed to stop the panic. He has sent out fresh troops, among them the "Avengers of Paris," to reoccupy the works; and a desperate fight is now in progress in that quarter.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Maintenance of German Troops in France—Mr. Gladstone and the Budget—The United States Frigate Franklin.

Berlin, April 29.—*Spencer's Gazette* announces that the French contribution to the support of the German troops has been paid up to the 15th instant.

London, April 30.—The *Observer* states that Mr. Gladstone is determined to oppose further alteration of the Budget.

Lisbon, April 30.—The United States steam frigate *Franklin*, flag-ship of the European fleet, has arrived in the Tagus.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP DONAU.

The steam-ship *Donau*, which left Bremen April 15, and Southampton April 18, reached this port yesterday. Her tidings are fresher, by two days, than those by the *Scotia*, delivered at this office on Wednesday.

FRANCE.

The New Reign of Terror in Paris—Doings of the Commune—Arrests and Persecutions.

Paris (April 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

Such members of the Parisian upper classes who have been rash enough to remain in town are perpetually subject to persecution at the hands of the Commune. Yesterday I received a visit from the brother of a gentleman who had shown me much kindness during the siege, and was begged by him to make public the following details for the satisfaction of his many friends in England. M. de la Grangerie is possessed of considerable fortune and a handsome house in the Quartier St. Germain. In the month of September last he placed himself, his possessions and his energies at the disposal of the Paris Press, then occupied in organizing that Ambulance the ramifications of which were legion, and whose flag might have been seen floating in every quarter of the town. The Ambulances de la Presse were the largest and most comprehensive in the city, and M. de la Grangerie was recognized as the chief of the Committee. When this unhappy civil war began, almost every private hospital had been dismantled, and most of the doctors had retired to their respective homes. M. de la Grangerie, however, called together as many of his employes as could be found, and unfurled the Geneva flag once more. A few days back he was driving his little ponies without the walls, going his rounds to see that the wagons were at their posts, and, being stopped suddenly by a band of National Guards, produced his card, announcing himself as the head of the Press Ambulances that had come to be so well known during the last eight months. "Have you got a pass from the Commune?" asked one of the men rudely, intimating that if he failed to produce such a document he would be arrested as a *suspect*. "Of course I haven't got one, and do not require one," retorted M. de la Grangerie; "take me to the nearest *poste*, and I will immediately establish my identity." "So, you are M. de la Grangerie, are you?" answered the other; "a Legitimist nobleman; such *canaille* as you are better under lock and key." A guard jumped up on the box of a phaeton, while two more took their seats behind, and the unfortunate gentleman was conducted to the Conciergerie, to be locked up in a dark cell on no particular charge, in spite of his assertions that he had never been involved in politics. His mansion in the Quartier St. Germain was quite enough to insure detention, and in the Conciergerie he remained for days, holding occasional communication with the occupants of the two other cells in the same passage—old friends, as it happened—the Archbishop of Paris and the Curé of St. Sulpice. After four days' incarceration he was removed to La Roquette, where murderers are kept till they pay the forfeit of their crimes upon the scaffold—a miserable prison, situate in the filthiest quarter of Paris; there he was forced to go through the ceremony of taking a bath, and would have been clothed in the felon's dress had there not been a difficulty as to fitting his corpulent figure. Denied to his friends and neglected by his guards, he on one occasion narrowly escaped death by suffocation from the charcoal in his stove, while on another he well-nigh fell a victim to the explosion of a Chassepot, the bullet of which, fired by mistake, penetrated the grating of his door and flattened against the wall opposite. A *bon vivant*, fond of company and good dinners, he lies there still, in spite of the efforts of his relations, and it is quite possible that his fate may be tragical should the Versailles party force an entrance into the town. I took a carriage and drove to La Roquette in hopes of seeing him, but of course where relations are forbidden to pass it is hopeless for a stranger to attempt to venture, and, meeting a party of friends who were bound for the Conciergerie, I accepted a seat in their carriage and penetrated with them into the apartments of the Governor. We demanded an interview with the Archbishop, which, after some demur, was granted on the condition of our talking with him through a grating. This we, of course, declined, as being inconsistent with his dignity, and after further parley it was arranged that we should be ushered into his cell, a National Guard being sent with us to prevent our talking treason. Monseigneur Darboy was sitting on a wooden settle with a missal on his knee, and shaking each one by the hand, thanked us for our visit and sympathy. He gave us an account of the affair of Notre Dame on Good Friday. It appears that a band of National Guards marched about midday into the church and demanded the immediate opening of the treasure-chests. Upon being asked by what authority, one of them produced a dirty paper, purporting to be a commission from the Commune, and proceeded, cap on head and pipe in mouth, to make an inventory of the plate. Presently another man came up, saying that a carriage was at the door, and ordering the bystanders to assist him in packing the treasure in canvas bags which he had brought with him. On the first alarm an attendant in the sacristy had hurried to the Hotel de Ville, and, forcing his way into the Council Chamber, had demanded to know by whose command so great a sacrilege was being perpetrated, and was there informed that no such order had been given. A detachment of soldiers was sent at once to the scene of action, which arrived in time to stop the carriage and put the thieves, for they were no more, to flight. The sacred vessels were again consigned to their accustomed places of repose, and there the matter ended. The Archbishop declined to believe that the Commune had had anything to do with the matter, preferring to suppose that it was merely an audacious attempt at robbery. Our National Guard now interfered, and told us that we must stay no longer, and so the Archbishop bade us farewell, hoping to see us at his palace a month or two hence, "should this be permitted to remain in its place," he said, pointing to his venerable head. Stories of arrests crowd in upon us, and if this state of things continues not even strangers will be safe. M. Raoul Rigault, the new Minister of Police, is a terrible and mysterious person, seemingly made to fill the place he occupies. Clever, and clear-sighted, and unscrupulous, as he undoubtedly is, he met his match the other day in M. Mathias, temporary chief of the Northern Railway, whom he attempted to bend to his will and pleasure, but was compelled to set at liberty after a few hours' detention.

ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF.

Obsequies of the Hero of Lissa—Popular Honors to his Remains.

Vienna (April 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The time appointed for the removal of the remains to the church was 2 P. M. Half an hour before most of the comrades of the late Admiral had come to the house of mourning to have a last glance at their deceased leader, and the eye of more than one brave man filled with the tear of affection and sorrow when it last rested on that noble, manly countenance, once so full of life and energy, and now with the calm of death upon it. The coffin once closed, was covered with flowers and wreaths, among them a gigantic laurel wreath, with white and green streamers. It had been sent up from Trieste by the officers of the navy, and bore the device—"The Imperial and Royal Navy to their beloved and never to be forgotten leader." Before the house the company of sailors come up from Pola were waiting. After the first blessing, performed by the army chaplain, the coffin, was brought by eight boat-swains, and the cortége moved to, ward the church. In front came a sailor bearing the Cross, then the band of the regiment of infantry "King of Hanover," and a battalion of the same regiment, the knight in armor customary on such occasions, the charger of the deceased, with black trappings, the clergy and their assistants, the coffin borne by eight boatswains, and after it the brothers of the deceased, Colonel and Prof. Tegetthoff, and his aid-de-camp. The mother of the late Admiral had been so much worn out by the events of the last days that she was not able to accompany her son to his last resting-place. The came the naval officers, and the cortége was closed by the company of sailors.

All the Archdukes present in Vienna, Count Bellegarde, the first Aid-de-Camp of His Majesty, specially deputed to represent His Majesty, all the general officers, the Corps Diplomatic, many members of the aristocracy, ladies as well as gentlemen, most of the Ministers, many members of both Houses, the Burgomaster of Vienna, with the Town Council, deputations of those towns of which the deceased had been an honorary citizen, and several hundred officers, of all ranks, were waiting for the arrival of the coffin in the church.

While the ceremony was being performed in church the troops posted in the streets began to move toward the Burg, and through it out to the parade-ground, where they were to render the last honors to the only naval Captain Austria has ever had.

The funeral cortége itself parted outside the Burg on its way to the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf. Up to that point the military mourning coach was followed by all the authorities and military officers. The sailors and the cavalry accompanied it to the cemetery.

Thoughtless as crowds usually are on such occasions the sight of all that remained of the gallant Admiral, whose daring exploits shed a bright lustre on the history of Austria in its gloomiest moment, seemed to produce some impression. Many a voice an instant before so loud became subdued, many a laughing countenance became earnest, and a man near me who said, with a half-choked voice, "Well, he deserved it," gave probably a true expression to the "voice of the people" assembled there. It was, of course, but the emotion of one moment, but it was the emotion of a whole people. It passed with the hearse, and every one hastened, in spite of a smart shower, to the parade-ground to hear the last salute fired, and to see the gay marching past. It will probably be the last such display on that piece of ground, for already a piece of it is surrounded by palings, indicating future blocks of buildings which are to be constructed there. Still there was room enough and to spare to range those 10,000 men who were marshaled there.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Satisfaction at the Prospect of a Settlement—The Responsibility of Portugal.

From the London Times, April 17.

We hail the promise of a settlement of the *Alabama* dispute with genuine satisfaction, although by no means disposed, even for the sake of permanent goodwill, to go a step beyond what we believe to be the proper measure of international obligations.

The brevity of a telegraphic dispatch cannot affect to reproduce all the heads of an elaborate convention, and it is, indeed, possible that some questions that are suggested by our correspondent's message would remain unsatisfied even if we had the full text of the agreement between the Commissioners before us. We are told that the contracting parties agree to a rule that "a neutral is responsible for depredations committed on a friendly Power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port." The general meaning of this may appear to be plain; it will be said by many that it exactly covers the case of the *Alabama*, and this is, no doubt, the prevalent opinion in the States; but there are at least three latent obscurities that require to be cleared up before we can commit ourselves to an unreserved approval of this stipulation. A neutral is to be held responsible for the depredations of a vessel "fitted out and manned" in a neutral port; but what is the proper interpretation of the phrase "fitted out and manned?" It will be remembered that in the *Alexandra* case it was proved on behalf of the Crown that the *Alexandra* was constructed so as to be used as a ship-of-war; that she was unfitted for the transport of merchandise, and that her decks were prepared for the reception of guns. The Lord Chief Baron Pollock charged the jury that, as the *Alexandra* had no armament on board, though made ready to receive it, she was not "fitted out" so as to be forfeited under the Foreign Enlistment act. Under this construction the *Alabama* was never fitted out or manned at an English port. She received her armament at the Azores, and it was there that Capt. Semmes re-enlisted such of the crew as were willing to serve under the Southern flag. Assuming that an offense was committed, it was consummated at the Azores, and it may be said that Portugal, not England, would be liable for the depredations of the *Alabama* under the rule agreed upon by the Commissioners. This conclusion leads us to the second and a much more important difficulty. We may, perhaps, assume, differing from the late Chief Baron, that any "fitting out," whether complete or incomplete, which can be referred only to an intention to use the vessel as a ship of war, will come within the meaning of the convention; but it is clear that knowledge or the means of knowledge must be brought home to the neutral so as to establish a case of carelessness before affixing responsibility upon it. The *Alabama*, as we have said, was literally fitted out and manned at the Azores, but it cannot be pretended that the Portuguese Government, which knew nothing of the use about to be made of their dependency until all was over, could be held liable for the consequences. The *Alabama* was partially fitted out at Liverpool, and some measure of warning as to the purposes of its construction was conveyed to Lord Russell by Mr. Adams; but whether the notice was sufficient must depend upon the degree of vigilance required in a neutral. Without going into the particulars of the transaction now, it must be obvious to all on the least reflection that it will be a great assistance to the complete settlement of the claims set up by the United States if the convention of the Joint Commission contains some definition of the nature of the carelessness which will make a neutral responsible for the depredations committed by a cruiser escaping from its ports. The third difficulty turns on the measure of damages to be awarded, supposing a case otherwise completely proved. Responsibility for "depredations committed" would generally be understood to mean a liability to pay the value of the ships and merchandise destroyed by the cruiser; but one of the reasons advanced by Mr. Sumner for rejecting the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty, and repeated by President Grant in his subsequent Message to Congress as justifying that rejection, was that an agreement to pay the value of shipping and cargoes destroyed was wholly insufficient to compensate the United States for the injuries the *Alabama* had inflicted. We must infer that the American Commissioners have abandoned the position thus taken up, unless we are asked to construe the agreement which has been signed in a non-natural sense. We suppose that we may also infer that the present United States Administration will use its influence to procure a ratification of the convention agreed upon by a Commission numbering the Secretary of State among its members; but experience warns us not to assume beforehand that ratification by the Senate is certain.

We can have no doubt that it is for the benefit of all the family of nations that neutrals should prevent their ports being made the bases of hostile expeditions undertaken in the interest of one belligerent against another. If, however, the principle is established, the actual investigation of the several *Alabama* claims is to be remitted to a Commission of five.

There thus seems a fair chance that within a reasonably short time this troublesome question will be definitely settled. The temper of the Senate is, perhaps, the most doubtful element in the case. If, as we may confidently hope, the Powers invited to nominate members of the arbitrating Commission accept this duty, the Commission, constituted of their nominees, and the nominees of the two principals, will be strong enough to construe the new rule of international law so far as may be necessary for its application to the *Alabama* case. They will have the statute before them, and as judge and jury will find a verdict. If it should be against us, we must bow to their decision; but we shall go into the arbitration with a good heart. We have fair grounds for confidence that the honesty of our attempt to carry out the rule, though it was at the time a self-imposed obligation, and not a matter of international right, will be made so apparent as to entitle us to an acquittal.

WASHINGTON.

What is Said of the High Commission and Its Work.

Mr. Sumner's Attitude Toward It Believed to be Hostile—Ex-Commissioner Wilson and New Idria—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, April 30.—The High Commission resumes its sessions next Wednesday. There is great confusion in the statements published regarding the present condition of the negotiation. There is one widely-published statement that the Commission is awaiting the return of the treaty from England, whither, is declares, it has been sent for signature. This is not true, for the British Commissioners have full power, as like commissions always have, to sign the treaty, if they conclude one. If the British Commissioners are awaiting any communication from their Home Government, it is of a nature private to themselves, and is not divulged. Various comments are made by the Press, which assume that the negotiation is concluded, but that assumption is also wrong. The truth is that no treaty has yet been signed, possibly not even drafted. It certainly is not fully drafted, since some important points are not yet decided. It is, therefore, yet possible that the negotiation will fail entirely. No one regards this as at all probable, however, and it is expected by both sides that the questions still at issue will be adjusted in time for the entire treaty to be laid before a meeting of the Cabinet this week. It will be laid before the Senate by the President with a Message. It is commonly understood here that Mr. Sumner will oppose the ratification in the Senate, but whether this belief rests on a basis of anybody's knowledge of his intention, cannot be said. There are no further intimations of an unfavorable prejudgment of the settlement by any Senator.

EX-COMMISSIONER WILSON AND NEW-IDRIA.

Joseph S. Wilson, the late Commissioner of the General Land Office, of whom President Grant wrote to Ex-Secretary Cox that he had suspicions, went to California some time ago very quietly. The report now comes back that he went there to take the position of President of the New-Idria Mining Company. If this report is correct it affords a most excellent proof, if other evidence were wanting, of the justness of the President's suspicions.

THE KAW INDIAN LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed the Indian Office to advertise the Kaw Indian lands in Kansas for sale immediately. The plan is to advertise for sealed proposals, each bid to be for a tract of land not containing more than 160 acres, and award each of such tracts to the highest bidder. This will prevent any large quantity of these lands falling into the hands of one company or individual, because they are very valuable, and a great many people are ready to settle on them and have already decided on the sections they desire, or have them already under improvement, and they can of course bid higher for those sections which they particularly desire than a person bidding for large tracts for the sake of speculation could afford. The conditions are such that the competition must be very great. There are about 100,000 acres which will be sold, there being reserved in accordance with the treaty a quantity sufficient for the head rights—that is, for heads of families and Indians over twenty-one years old which have been determined and set off.

CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Office, will be detained all this week, it is expected, in New-York, in attending to the award of the contracts for Indian supplies. In response to the advertisement last week ninety-two proposals were received, each accompanied by samples of goods, which had to be compared, requiring a good deal of time.

THE CABINET.

The next meeting of the Cabinet will be held on Tuesday of this week, in case Secretary Belknap, now absent in Cincinnati, in consequence of the illness of his little child, should have returned by that time. The manner of proceeding in the execution of the Kuklux law is likely to be a subject for consideration, and perhaps decision. The fubject has already received attention, but nothing further will probably be done till Gen. Belknap's return.

THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

A Sunday paper here announces, as it claims with authority, that E. L. Stanton, Esq., a son of the late Secretary of War, and a young lawyer of much promise, residing in this city, will receive the appointment of Secretary of the new District Government, in place of Mr. Chipman, elected Delegate to Congress.

WHAT MR. SUMNER IS DOING.

Mr. Sumner is busily engaged reading the proofs of the fourth volume of his published works, which will soon issue. This is much better than writing a speech against a treaty with Great Britain not yet concluded, as well as a kind of labor in which it is more reasonable to think he is engaged.

CONDITION OF MR. CORCORAN.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, whose life has been almost despaired of for some days past, is reported by his physicians today to be somewhat better, and hopes of his recovery are encouraged.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LEGALITY OF GOLD CONTRACTS.

The decisions expected to be made by the Supreme Court, to-morrow, sustaining the validity of gold contracts, will have reference to contracts for the delivery of gold bullion or specified weights of gold in coined money, and not to contracts calling merely for the payment of a certain number of dollars in gold. In regard to the latter question, there is said to be a division of opinion in the Court, and judgment will not probably be delivered before next October.

THE CAESARWITCH.

When Gen. Cameron was Minister to Russia, he suggested to the Czar that he send one of his sons to this country, assuring him of a cordial reception. Although eight years have since passed, the invitation has not been forgotten, and the proposed visit of Prince Alexis is a friendly proof of its acceptance.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, will leave this country for Mexico on the 8th of May, to assume the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is expected that M. Romero will resume his duties here as Minister of that Republic.

THE COLOMBIAN SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Raffal Pombo came to the United States in 1855 as Secretary to Gen. Herran, the Colombian Minister. President Salgar, of the Liberal Party, triumphed in 1861, and this led to a change for the Ministry. President Salgar now sends Mr. Pombo here again as Secretary to Mr. Perez, the present Minister. This is regarded as one of the many proofs given by Gen. Salgar's Administration that it is national, without regard to any of the political parties heretofore opposed to him, in addition to the fact that his last Message to Congress shows him to be a man of progress rather than of mere words.

A SECRETARY FOR TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

The President will, it is said, this week appoint a Secretary for the Territory of Columbia, in the place of Gen. Chipman, recently elected to Congress. When, several weeks ago, a number of Republicans called upon the President, recommending Frederick Douglass for the position, he said he would consider the subject and endeavor to make a good selection from among those whose names had been suggested. At a meeting held recently of colored Republicans, in one of the old wards, resolutions were unanimously passed urging the President to appoint John E. Cook, colored, now City Register, to that position.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Treasury programme for the purchase of bonds and the sale of gold for May will be as follows: Two millions of bonds to be purchased each Wednesday, making ten millions for the month; two millions of gold to be sold each Thursday, making eight millions for the month.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Suicide—A Fatal Fall—Libel Indictments Against San Francisco Journals.

San Francisco, April 30.—Wm. H. Miller, a printer, native of Natchez, Mississippi, and who formerly published a paper in Grass Valley, California, committed suicide this evening by swallowing a dose of laudanum. The cause is unknown....Michael Dwyer fell from a third story of a house in Dupont-street, last night and was killed....The Grand Jury yesterday, returned four indictments for libel against the *Daily Chronicle* proprietors and one against the *Alta*.

THE EAST.

A Father Attempts to Abduct His Own Children—Fire on the School-Ship—Railway Matters—Suicides.

Boston, April 30.—A case which has been on trial before Judge Gray, of Worcester, wherein Hon. T. K. Earle, of Worcester, and his wife, from whom he is divorced, are interested, was on Friday last decided, giving the custody of their two children, a boy and girl, thirteen and seven years of age, to the wife. Today, Mr. Earle hired a carriage, and, accompanied by two friends, proceeded to Salem, where the woman and children reside. He called on Mr. Ives, counsel for Mrs. Earle, and stated that he wished to see the children. Mr. Ives called upon Mrs. Earle, and she gave her consent, and the children accompanied Mr. Ives to meet Earle, near the spot where the parties had met. Mr. Earle had his carriage in readiness with two friends, and upon meeting Mr. Ives grabbed the girl, while one of the other men seized the boy. Earle succeeded in getting the girl into the carriage, but Mr. Ives seizing the other man by the throat prevented the abduction of the boy. Earle immediately started for Boston, the party having the boy being arrested there. Mr. Ives with Deputy Marshal Donwymple, of Salem, immediately secured a carriage and pursued Earle. Upon arriving at Chelsea they lost track of him, but he was afterward arrested in Charlestown and taken to Salem, in charge of the Marshal....This morning smoke was discovered issuing from the boatswain's locker on board the school-ship *Geo. M. Barnard*, fire having been set there. The fire was extinguished without damage; notice was sent to the Chief of Police, who sent a detail of officers on board of the ship.

Bangor, Me., April 30.—The Directors of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad have decided to proceed immediately with the survey of a route for the extension of their road from Dover to Moosehead Lake. The work will be commenced at an early day, and the section from Dover to Guilford completed the present season.

Springfield, Mass., April 30.—Samuel Chapin, a young man aged twenty-two, shot himself fatally, Saturday morning, while laboring under religious excitement...Mrs. Norwood, formerly of Maine, committed suicide at South Hadley Falls, by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been much depressed on account of family troubles.

An Aeronaut's Legs Broken in a Descent—Death of a Connecticut Manufacturer.

Hartford, April 30.—At New-Britain, on Saturday, Prof. Hayden, the aeronaut, traveling with Stone & Murray's Circus, while descending in his balloon was thrown out by the striking of the basket against a street hydrant, and had one of his legs broken....Samuel W. Collins, President of the Collins Company, founder of Collinsville, and widely known throughout the country as a manufacturer of edged tools, died this evening, aged sixty-eight.

A Bakers' Strike Prevented—An Aged Lady Killed by a Train of Cars.

Boston, April 30.—The contemplated strike of the journeymen bakers will not take place, most of the leading employers having acceded to the advanced wages demanded....Mrs. Richardson, of West Chelmsford, aged eighty-six years, was run over and killed last evening by a freight train, while she was attempting to cross the track near her residence.

THE WEST.

Mining Interests in Utah—Mississippi Rapids Canal Locks in Iowa—The Indians on the Pacific Railroad.

Salt Lake, April 30.—The Eureka Mining Company, of this city, have just bought the entire consolidated interests of the Eureka Hill Tintic District, embracing over 12,000 feet. The capital stock of the Company is $500,000, and is largely subscribed by Chicago parties.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—The contracts for completion of the lower and middle locks of the Mississippi River Rapids improvement were let at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday. Mr. Swartz, of Keokuk, received the contract for the lower lock at $103,000, and Wm. Johnston, of Fulton, N. Y., the middle lock at $104,000....The Indians that have been on the Kansas Pacific Railroad are Cheyennes, Sioux and Arapahoes, and are on their way to the Arkansas River hunting buffalo.

THE SOUTH.

Railroad Contracts in the South—A Deluge of Rain in Mississippi.

St. Louis, April 30.—The contract for the construction of the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad was closed at Memphis yesterday. The road is to run from Helena, Ark., to Morley, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, in this State, and the work from Helena to the Missouri State line will be completed by July, 1872....A perfect deluge of rain fell at Meridian, Miss., on Thursday last, doing a good deal of damage to railroad and other property. The Mobile Road is broken both north and south of Meridian.

The Condition of the Crevasses on the Mississippi River.

New-Orleans, April 30.—The *Times'* correspondent in describing a visit to the Bonnet Carré crevasse says: "I came upon what was apparently a valuable plantation now covered with water to the depth of ten feet. The sugar-house, negro quarters and dwelling-houses were all standing in the midst of the water, and presented a picture saddening to behold. At Bonnet Carré a huge volume of water rushes through a gap 1,200 feet wide foaming and seething, while the angry roar impresses a sense of fear upon the listener. Near the break is a small collection of houses; at the back of them is a number of plantations, and further removed is a line of forests; through all of which the flood pours its resistless force. All the light of life is fled from the village. Deserted houses with their open doors tell too truly the painful story. It needed no second view to convince the beholder that no mortal power can arrest the flood. A large force is employed to prevent further damage. On the levee, in some places, the water is twelve feet deep, reaching beyond the second story of many of the houses. Nothing has been heard from Bonnet Carré this evening.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Twenty-Four Hours Ending at 7:30 P. M. Yesterday—Prognostications.

War Department, Office of Chief Signal Officer, Washington, April 30—7½ P. M.—The weather remains sensibly unchanged at the Pacific stations. The areas of lowest pressure, which were, Saturday evening, respectively north of Ontario, in Virginia and west of Missouri, have moved eastward and northward, respectively, into Lower Canada, the Atlantic Ocean and West Virginia. Light rains have passed over limited areas of the Middle and Eastern States, and the weather has been very generally variable between clear and threatening. Fresh and light easterly winds have prevailed on Lakes Erie and Michigan. The barometer has fallen during the day west of Tennessee and southward to the Gulf. The reports are not yet received from the far West and the Florida coast.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable the barometer will continue low east of the Mississippi River. Light rains will probably be experienced in portions of the Middle States and south of the Ohio Valley, with north-easterly winds from Lake Ontario to Michigan; but no serious disturbance is apprehended.

Meteorological Report from Mount Washington.

Summit of Mount Washington, April 30.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.72; change minus .10; thermometer, 26°; change minus 8°; relative humidity, .94; wind west; velocity of wind 19 miles per hour. It has been snowing around the Summit most of the day, with the thermometer above the freezing point, while rain has been reported in the valleys beneath us.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Philadelphia, April 30.—Yesterday some thirty persons employed in the Custom-house here, were discharged....Hon. Sharon Tyndale, who is reported murdered in Illinois, was a native of this city, and brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale, of Philadelphia, who is now in Europe.

St. Louis, April 30.—Postmaster McCoy, of Montevallo, Mo., has been arrested for purloining money from registered letters. Some of the stolen money has been found in his possession.

Lockport, N. Y., April 29.—Wm. Bullock, who was shot in this city by Arabus T. Pierce seven weeks ago, died last evening.

Havana, April 30.—The English flying squadron, composed of five ships, has arrived here.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Conviction for Blasphemy in Sydney—Popular Excitement and Demonstrations.

Sydney (Feb. 24) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

This community has been agitated during the past week by a cause of excitement quite new in this part of the world. We have had a prosecution for blasphemy, followed by a sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of £100.

The town of Parramatta is the oldest settlement outside Sydney formed in these colonies, and is about sixteen miles distant. Formerly it enjoyed a military barracks and a viceregal residence, besides a female prison factory, and was supported mainly by the military commissariat. It is now a pretty town of about 4,000 inhabitants, surrounded by orange groves, and a large sprinkling of the residents are retired families of limited means and Government officials, for it still contains a group of public institutions, including the second largest jail. The extensive and picturesque grounds belonging to the former Government-house have been converted into a public domain for the use of the inhabitants. It has been a practice for some time past for persons to go into this domain on the Sunday to preach, and some time in January last a kind of theological dispute arose between one of these preachers and a Mr. William Lorando Jones, who is described by his friends as "a sculptor and a member of the Royal Academy of Arts."

Mr. Jones undertook to prove that the Old Testament was "an immoral book not fit to put into the hands of women and children," and in the course of his discourse he spoke of Moses as "a robber and a murderer," and as "a cruel old wretch," and of other characters in the Bible he expressed his abhorrence in similar terms. For this he was brought before the local bench, and was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions on a charge of blasphemy.

The trial came off last Saturday, before Mr. District Court Judge Simpson, and a jury of twelve. The two local preachers and the Police Sergeant of the town were the witnesses as to Jones' utterance of the blasphemous words, the constable testifying, however, that he spoke of God with reverence, and of Jesus Christ as "a good man." The jury, without a minute's consultation, returned a verdict of "guilty," and Judge Simpson immediately sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for two years, with hard labor, and to pay a fine of £100. This severe sentence was given, to use the Judge's own words, "to check infidelity."

I hear that Jones has already been cropped, and put into the ordinary prison dress, with the prison brand, in which condition he must herd with the worst of our criminals.

Public meetings have been held in Sydney during the week to consider the case, and a petition to the Governor for the remission of the sentence is now being signed. Dr. A'Beckett, a brother of Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, presided at one of these meetings. But the occurrence is so entirely new with us that people have not the same clear and unhesitating feeling on the subject as prevails in England. The Unitarians, headed by their pastor, Rev. James Pillars, are the most active. Mr. Pillars put the case very pointedly in his own chapel the other night by asking, "Why he himself was still at liberty while Mr. Jones was in jail?"

Four Men Convicted and Punished for the Murder of a Man Who is Yet Alive.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, April 27.

In September, 1868, a man whose name was given as David Crayton, was supposed to have been drowned in the river, where he was driven by a mob of negroes. Four of the negroes, to wit: Ed. Brooks, Mike McLean, Silas Davis and John Clayborn, were subsequently convicted, the latter of manslaughter, and the others of being accessories. Clayborn is now in prison undergoing a twenty-one years' sentence, and the others have served out their time and are free. On the trial, it is said, no death was proved, and that important witnesses for the defense were not summoned to testify, and the defendants were loosely defended. To show that a bitter feeling was entertained against colored men at the time, it is but necessary to say that Judge Parrett, who then occupied the Bench of the Circuit Court, imposed a fine on one man for answering, when interrogated as to his fitness to serve as a juryman: "That he knew nothing of the case, but thought the whole lot of them ought to be hung." Be that as it may, it is certain that Major A. L. Robinson has now in his possession certain affidavits showing that the man Crayton, or Pony, as he was then known, is still living.

Irwin Alexander, a colored man, who saw Pony swim from the *Quickstep* to the *Sallie V.*, met him about six months ago in Paducah, and conversed with him. Pony seemed pleased at the droll idea that four "nagers" had been convicted of his murder, while he was still alive. Jack Stone, a colored man, well known in Evansville, has also seen and recognized Crayton at Paducah.

Crayton's account of his escape is, that he was struck by the sticks or lumps of coal thrown at him, but that diving, he swam under the water from the steamer *Linton*, where he had first attacked the negroes with an adze. He says he rose just under the guards of the steamer *Quickstep*, and keeping in the shadow, swam around her stern to the *Sallie V.* There he ascended the wheel into the wheel-house, and was secreted by his countrymen, and went to Henderson. On the way down a purse was made up for him, and he went to St. Louis. Since that time he has never been nearer to Evansville than Paducah, always leaving any steamer that came above that place. One of the men who has seen Crayton says he informed one of the lawyers who defended the colored men of the fact, that gentleman answering that if his friends would make up $50, he would try to get him a pardon.

Major Robinson has forwarded the affidavits to the Governor, together with one from Capt. Dexter, who saw the man swim past the *Quickstep* after he was supposed to have been killed, and applies for a pardon for Clayborn, who is still in prison.

COAL SUSPENSION.

Declaration of Independence by Mining Laborers.

The M. B. A. Leaders Trying to Sell Out to the Companies.

An Additional Discharge of Manufacturing Hands.

A Call for a Meeting of the W. B. A. General Council.

The Desire to Resume Still Growing Among the Miners.

The Operators Passively Awaiting the Upshot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Scranton, Penn, April 30.—There is a movement on foot among the laborers who are employed by the miners to load coal, &c., to seize upon the existing state of affairs to free themselves from the tyranny of the miners. Heretofore the laborer has got just one-third as much as the miner, and he has been obliged to work from ten to twelve hours a day, while the miner works from four to six only. The Pittston and Hyde Park laborers are making a determined move in the matter, and they have the sympathy and encouragement of the community generally. It is reported that the leaders of the Working Men's Benevolent Association are endeavoring to sell out to the companies, and order a general resumption at the operators' prices for a suitable consideration. The Dickson Manufacturing Company will to-morrow discharge 100 workmen, making 250 in all, since the suspension. There is no prospect that anything will be accomplished at the miners' delegate meeting adjourned on Saturday to convene in Hyde Park to-morrow. James Healy, President of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, has issued a call convening the General Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association at Pottsville on Wednesday next, the object of which is supposed to be to prevent negotiations from being carried on by separate districts independent of the General Council. He also published a denial of the notice telegraphed by the Associated Press that the Centralia miners were ready to resume. The miners of Columbia County reject the propositions of the companies, but are willing to arbitrate. Waddell's mine, at Rittston, will resume to-morrow with a full force. It is evident that there is a growing desire for resumption among the miners, and it is thought they would gladly accede to the operators' terms, were they not prevented by the W. B. A.

The Prospects of a Resumption Carefully Considered.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 29.

The most conflicting reports are now being received as to the prospects of a general resumption of work in the anthracite coal regions. To some the situation looks encouraging, but opposite views are held by others. Some set the time for a general resumption at the 1st of May, but these will probably be disappointed in their calculations even as were those who fixed upon the 1st of April as the happy day. Some defer the period of industry as late as the 1st of June, and if work is not resumed before that time, they will probably defer it again until the 1st of July, and so will continue deferring it until something is done. The explanation is that matters are so mixed up that no one knows definitely anything about it, and so cannot predict what will happen.

The question appears to be narrowing down in all the regions to very small limits. In one region the men have either to accept the offer of the owners of the mines or go to work without any agreement being made, taking the best they can get afterward. In another region a spirit of concession on both sides is very evident, and would amount to something were it not that selfishly-interested men, styling themselves leaders, stand in the way and insist upon seeing and judging everything that passes between the two parties, and preventing anything from coming to a head which in any way injures their own individual positions.

At present the Lehigh region appears to be in a state of readiness to resume, and only awaits a settlement in the other regions. In Schuylkill no agreement is probable for a time, but the spirit is there, and it only awaits a fair chance to break through the thraldom of the leaders and act. Satisfactory arrangements on a basis with the co-operation of the railroad company can undoubtedly be made in a short time. The upper region appears to be the furthest from any general settlement.

The men who are standing out for higher pay, now that everything is lowering, after holding out and suffering so long, are exposing themselves only to the ridicule of the public, and do not obtain any sympathy for their sufferings. Steady work at the highest of wages for months to come cannot recover what has been lost by the long-continued idleness. Such idleness must not expect sympathy. The wages that it is proposed to pay are high. Miners are not skilled laborers, and to claim equal wages with carpenters, machinists or other mechanics is enough, without clamoring for more, and asking the sympathy of the world because it is not obtained.

In the Luzerne region the men are very anxious to resume, and as there is no hope for a basis there, the majority are ready to do as the companies wish, and go to work without any specific terms being made beforehand.

The English system of arbitration does not appear to be as popular as it was, because it has been tried, and it has been found that it cannot work satisfactorily in connection with the Working Men's Benevolent Association, as it is now organized and governed. The refusal of the miners to submit the questions in dispute to the decision of an umpire proves conclusively that they are in the wrong and know it. A fair umpire, chosen and agreed upon by both parties, must rule fairly, or at least make a near approach to it. Such an umpire could give only a decision which would undoubtedly be against the miners, or at least the most unjust of their demands. They know that their demands are unjust, and therefore are rightly afraid to trust them to a fair judge, whose decision they would be obliged to accept.

Gov. English Countermands the Order for the Connecticut Election Parade.

From the Hartford Post, April 29.

It is announced, upon good authority, that in view of the complications regarding the election of Governor, and the uncertainty as to the actual choice of the people, Gov. English has countermanded all orders for a military parade next Wednesday in this city. The probability is that the Legislature, upon assembling on Wednesday, will complete its own organization, appoint the Joint Committee to canvass the votes for Governor and States officers, and make such investigation as is demanded, and adjourn over to the following week to hear the report of the Committee. This is a plain and straightforward course, and acquiescence in it will be creditable to all concerned. It is, perhaps, proper to say that Mr. Jewell has prepared no message, and taken no action anticipatory of the report of the Committee. All that he desires is—not that he be declared Governor by the Legislature—but to have the Legislature declare who was fairly elected by the people. To that decision he will bow.

Pittsburg, Penn., April 30.—R. B. Patterson, of the law firm of Kerr & Patterson, of this city, was found dead in a coal-yard under the railroad track in Allegheny City this morning. It is supposed he fell through the trestle-work in avoiding a passing train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUCCESS AND ITS CONDITIONS. By EDWIN P. WHIPPLE. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

The essays which form this volume have appeared at different times in periodical literature, some so recently as to be still fresh in the memory, but are most worthy of being gathered together and preserved in book-form. They are on practical subjects, noble teachings for daily life, and are all animated by one leading idea. This is, "that nothing really succeeds which is not based on reality: that sham, in a large sense, is more successful; that in the life of the individual, as in the more comprehensive life of the State, pretension is nothing and power is everything. The writer believes not only that "truth is mighty and will prevail;" that "relative truth, the truth which inheres in things and persons, and which continually tests pretension by performance prevails from day to day, and is the vital force which impels the world forward." The thought that truth, and truth only, is the basis of all success worth having, binds together the different subjects, and is developed in each with skill and earnestness. The first, "Young Men in History," is devoted to proving that the forces and ideas of youth are the forces which impel society in the direction of improvement, and the ideas we form of the nature of that improvement are the forces and ideas of youth. The author urges his readers to seek to preserve the spirit of youth, which is the spirit of power, and which, joined with wider knowledge and experience, becomes true wisdom. The characters which illustrate this subject are well and skillfully chosen. The second essay, "The Ethics of Popularity," considers the tendencies and shows the impotence of all influence exercised on low levels of feeling and character. The mistaken idea of the necessity of "popularizing" truth, whether in politics, literature or religion, is strongly dwelt on, and the idea that the people must be lifted up, instead of lowering ideas to their comprehension, insisted upon. In "The Vital and Mechanical," Mr. WHIPPLE treats of the difference between living and lifeless minds, between the realities of things and appearances. The strong influence of a vital mind, and the power of impassioned imagination in imparting mental life are eloquently described. "The Sale of Souls" is a keen satire on the corruption which pervades social and political life, and all forms of self-selling are relentlessly exposed and denounced. One of the ablest of these papers is WATSON'S "Mental and Moral Pauperism." Original intelligence and indivivual life, mental and moral freedom, are but too rare, and the description of intellectual paupers, "those poor, meagre, feeble, stinted and dependent natures who crowd the almshouses and hospitals of the world of mind; who scramble for the crumbs which fall from the tables of richer intellect; who, from defect of mental life, are incompetent to get their own mental living; and who, while they appear outwardly independent and self-sufficing, inwardly beg, and creep, and cringe, applies, we fear, to a large portion of mankind. The volume closes with a noble tribute to JOHN A. ANDREW, who, in his unswerving integrity, devotion to truth, his large human sympathy and noble deeds, is a fit illustration of the principles Mr. WHIPPLE has striven to teach. We sincerely hope this book will find many readers and its influence will be wide.

THE SILENT PARTNER. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

The popularity of Miss PHELPS' first work, *The Gates Ajar*, will secure for any subsequent effort of hers wide attention. There is always some vital question, some social problem, as in *Hedged In*, as motives for her stories. In this one she treats of the vexed question of labor and capital, her solution of which is most dark and discouraging, leaving it more hopeless than ever. She makes use of a slight story to convey her ideas, and the characters that illustrate them are varied and fanciful. The story runs thus: A young lady of Boston, the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer, is living a gay, worldly life, when the sudden death of her father causes her to alter her former mode of living. She leaves her city home, to stay for a time at the town where the factories, in which her wealth is invested, are situated. Meeting here a girl, whom chance has once before thrown into her way, she learns that she is one of "the hands," and through her becomes interested in the life of the operatives. Our heroine goes among them, and what she sees forms the darkest picture of life that can be painted,—a life which is a constant struggle for mere existence, without hope, without thought, without religion. To take an active part in the management of her own mills is her first plan, but this is refused her, and she finds herself forced to be the silent partner. Failing to benefit them in this way, she seeks to help them by placing them on a social quality with herself. She invites them to her house, shares with them her books, her pictures, her counsel, and even asks her former friends to meet them. Breaking all other engagements of her former life, she devotes herself to this work. With this extremely unsatisfactory and discouraging conclusion the story closes. The example of the Silent Partner is one that would be followed by few, and after the vivid and pathetic statement of so many painful facts, something more hopeful is looked for. The interest of the book is greatly weakened by the style, which is forced and unnatural.

AMONG MY BOOKS. New-York: E. J. HALE & SON. 1871.

The author of these essays, reprinted from the Sunday edition of a daily journal, touches here and there a chord of political sentiment which may jar on the convictions of many readers. But as literary criticisms, their exquisite taste and superabundant evidences of scholarly culture, and of wide and appreciative reading, ought to command the admiration of all. An exceptional interest attaches to the brief notices of THACKERAY which the volume contains, emanating as they do, from one who enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the author of *Vanity Fair*. Some of the greatest literary reputations of the last two centuries are here judged from the impartial stand-point of an accomplished American gentleman. The essays are brief, but there is matter in them for a volume much more ambitious. A quality like this is sufficiently rare in these days to secure of itself for the collection a wide circle of readers.

IN EXILE. Translated from the German of W. VON ST. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1871.

Although this book may fail to satisfy the somewhat arbitrary requirements of Baron BUNSEN, its author has aimed, like many of his countrymen, to follow the rules laid down by that great man for the construction of a good romance. He narrates the fortunes of a chosen hero, the so-called Count von Geyersbühl, Ex-King or Crown-Prince of S——, whose trials and reverses entitle him to profound sympathy, and whose character is worthy of the highest respect, but who, we regret to say, is at times a very wearisome personage. Elizabeth is the embodiment of many noble and truly womanly qualities, and is, withal, extremely interesting; but there is no one else in the book who merits special mention. Of the story, we can only say that it is readable. The events recorded are not unusual either in fiction or in actual life, and as a picture of German manners, there are everywhere evidences of faithful portraiture. The style is easy, but throughout the 480 pages there is not a gleam of humor nor a bit of artistic coloring to raise the work above the level of commonplace dullness.

THE SISTERS OF ORLEANS: A Tale of Race and Social Conflict. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS. 1871.

It is claimed that this story is founded on fact. Its purpose is to show the effect of the institution of slavery upon both races, and especially to expose the prejudice of the master race against the subject one in cases where the two have been represented in the veins of the same person. That this state of feeling may lead to future conflicts, and that it is therefore desirable that the passions which induce those conflicts should be faithfully illustrated, seems to be the writer's justification for entering upon a subject which may be considered to be already exhausted. The interest of the story centres in two sisters, one the legitimate daughter of a Southern planter, the other the child of a slave mother. The latter is so fair in complexion as easily to pass for a white woman, and—as the children have been changed at nurse—the lawful child of Ferdinand Castellos is subjected to every species of social degradation which it is in the power of a slave-holder to inflict. Some of the scenes are highly sensational, and are worked up with considerable power. But the vice and depravity of the chief characters are repulsive and seemingly exaggerated, and we are unwilling to admit that Grandaville or Walker are average specimens of Southern men.

WONDERFUL ESCAPES. Revised from the French of F. BERNARD by RICHARD WHITEING. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1871.

These brief sketches, drawn from authentic sources, unite with historic value the interest of romance. We learn from them not only much of the character of certain heroes with whose names we are familiar, but some of the social characteristics of the age in which they lived. Our curiosity is directed to the spots where their adventures took place, and we are more likely to realize the events themselves and fix them in the memory when each chapter forms a little story in itself than when surrounded by more weighty matter in the pages of the historian. HERODOTUS and PAUSANIAS are authorities for Grecian records drawn on in this little book. For events occurring in the middle ages we are indebted to FROISSART, and the perils of Scotland's monarchs find an able chronicler in Sir WALTER SCOTT. BENVENUTO CELLINI, in his unrivaled biography, speaks for himself, as do likewise CHARLES II., the unfortunate BLANCE GAMOND, and some Frenchmen of note. The life-long perils and escapes of Baron TRENCK occupy many pages, while of the narratives relating to our own time, that which merits the greatest attention gives an account of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S flight from Ham.

A VISIT TO MY DISCONTENTED COUSIN. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1871.

This forms one of "the handy volume series" composed of reprints of English and German light literature. The book, like its companion volumes, is admirably adapted for perusal during the idle hours of seaside or watering-place sojourn. The thread of narrative which runs through it is sufficient to give it a certain unity of interest, while the very racy short tales which it includes, as well as the little conversational discussions of general topics—now in the vein of CHARLES LAMB and again after the manner of *Friends in Council*—give it precisely the needed charm for fragmentary perusal. There is a certain crudeness and exaggeration about the treatment of the cosmopolitan Saincroft and his American experiences, which may incline the reader to laugh at the author instead of with him, but on the whole its contents are at once amusing, interesting and suggestive.

AGAINST THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The Disadvantages of the Proposed Innovation—How Awkward the Change would be—Views of Prof. Charles Davies.

The lecture of Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, of Columbia College, in the great hall of the Cooper Union, Saturday evening, was listened to with marked interest by a large audience. His subject was "The Metric System, considered with reference to its introduction and use in the United States." After explaining the nature of the system, he said:

Let us suppose the metric system to be adopted by law, and every other system excluded—for without such exclusion the whole thing would be a perplexity and a farce. What follows: we have blotted out, from the mind of the nation, the foot and all knowledge of every measure into which it enters, as a unit. We have expunged the yard, used in connection with the arm, more or less in every family; and the pace, the unit and guide of the farmer, for an approximate measure, that will not supply the place of either. Every lot of ground 25 feet front, by 100 feet deep, must be described as follows: 7 metres, 6 decimetres, and 2 centimetres front, by 30 metres, 4 decimetres, and 8 centimetres deep. Thus, the description of every such lot will require three different units and six words, instead of one unit and two words. In all conveyances and descriptions of land, the translation from one language to the other would occasion great trouble and difficulty. The old familiar mile, of 1,760 paces, is also gone, and the distance from Albany to New-York, 145 miles, will be known to us, if known at all, as 229,680 metres. Let us see how we shall recognize the earth, in its new dimensions. Its diameter, instead of 8,000 miles, in round numbers, will be 12,672,000 metres; and its circumference, about 39,810,355 metres and 2 decimetres. The acre is also gone, and with it all its multiples and sub-multiples. Since the commencement of the present century the public lands have been surveyed and laid out in townships six miles square, each containing, of course, thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres. The side of each township, by the new system, would contain 9,504 metres, (instead of six miles,) and its area 921,600 *ares*. All the lands, from the Ohio River to the Pacific Ocean, have been surveyed, deeded, and recorded in the units of the square mile and the acre. What will be the labor and the confusion of translating every deed and record into the language of the metre and the are? We should scarcely know our own farms by their new names. If the introduction of the metric system produced only a change in the names of the units, leaving their values the same; or, if it altered the values only, preserving their names, the difficulties would be comparatively small. But, unfortunately, we must change both ideas and words—the foundations of systems and the language by means of which these systems are developed and made known. These double changes, made at the same time, are very serious, because there is no thought or word in one language having an exact synonym in the other.

The consequences of these changes would be the following:

1. They would strike out from the English language every word and phrase and sentence used in connection with our present units of weights and measures, and would impose the necessity of learning a new language for the one now in use.

2. They would blot out from the knowledge of the nation all apprehensions of distance, and area, and volume, acquired through the present units, and would render necessary the acquirement of similar knowledge by less convenient units, having different relations to each other, and expressed in a new and unknown language.

3. They would change the records of our entire landed property, requiring them all to be translated into a new and foreign language.

4. We must not forget that prices and currency are dependent upon, and necessarily adjust themselves to, weights and measures; and that all our ideas of cost and value are fixed with reference to our present units. The adoption of the metric system, therefore, would carry with it an entire change in the money values of all articles of commerce and manufactures, and of all agricultural productions; for these values would have to be readjusted to the new units, and to be expressed in the new language. Hence the changes would extinguish all knowledge of money values now so familiar to the entire population in their daily purchases and sales and barters, for these values are all adjusted with reference to the units of weights and measures.

5. Can we afford to make these changes for the very small gain of changing our present yard from 36 inches to 39 inches and 37-100 of an inch? Can we accept any system, as a substitute for the one now in use, unless it makes some provision for retaining the unit foot? All our knowledge of distances, the yard, the rod, the furlong, the mile, the league, come from it. The square rod or perch, the rood, the acre, are also derived from it. Can we change the survey of an entire continent, with the description of every piece of land upon it, from the unit, one acre, to the unit, one are, forty times less? Can we change, without great confusion, the units of volume, the cubic foot and the cubic yard so familiar to every school boy? and, above all, can we change our unit of weight, the pound avoirdupois, which is equal in weight to sixteen of the 1,000 equal parts of a cubic foot of rain-water? Can we abandon, as a mere question of language, these short, sharp Saxon words for their equivalents expressed in a foreign language? Besides, the foreign language which we should introduce has no exact equivalents to these words, which have almost become things, and which now form a part of the mind and knowledge of every people who speak the English tongue or are connected with American commerce. These are the grave questions now being discussed and considered by the American people. They affect, directly, the interests of all classes. They affect our systems of public instruction, our trade, our commerce and the mechanic arts in all their development and in all their applications. Let us, then, approach these questions with a deep sense of their importance. Let no hurried action embarrass us. Let us remember that time is a necessary element in the accomplishment of everything that is truly great, and that these questions can only be rightly and permanently settled by the enlightened and aggregated judgment of mankind. Let the discussion, therefore, be full and complete. Let the ardent enthusiast, who dreams of benefiting mankind, only by changes more rapid than the motion of the electric fluid along the wires of the telegraph, bring his burning zeal to this discussion. Let the practical man, who often in the work-shop discovers the seminal principles of great laws, bring to us his contributions. Let science buckle on her armor, and sharpen her choicest weapons. But above all, let statesmanship, surveying the whole world, looking back to the past and forward to the future with judicial calmness and the wisdom of philosophy, examine this great problem, and solve it by wise legislation. Thus, we may finally reach, for all mankind and for all time, a common unit of weight and a common unit of measure, a common unit of weight and a common unit of currency, and then will be realized the dream of the philanthropist and the trembling hope of the Christian—the binding together of the whole family of man by common interests and common sympathies.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS speaks in Louisville to-night.

Commissioner PLEASONTON has decided that cigarettes imported in paper-boxes need not be repacked in wooden boxes.

A Gloucester schooner brought in, one day last week, a halibut weighing 347 pounds. It was the largest ever landed there.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to give $75,000 to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. It has also rejected a bill giving $75,000 to Amherst College.

The Roman Catholics of Schenectady have paid $25,000 for property belonging to the estate of the late EDWARD C. DELAVAN, intending to erect a convent on the grounds.

The Democrats of the Second District of Texas have appointed July 4 as the day for the meeting of their convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

A Cleveland paper speaks of MILDRUM M. KENNEDY, who was killed by his son last week, as a generous-hearted man, but one who was unreasonable in many things, and possessed of a despotic will and an ungovernable temper.

The Rochester *Democrat* expects the Democrats will run Senator JARVIS LORD for Controller next Fall. The Syracuse *Journal* thinks he aspires to be Governor at the end of Mr. HOFFMAN'S term.

Mayor THACHER, of Albany, has notified Mayor CARROLL, of Troy, that persons are in the habit of purchasing dead cattle at West Albany and selling them for sound and wholesome meat in the markets of Troy.

There is a tumult among the milk-dealers of St. Louis because of the execution of a new law requiring them to furnish samples of their milk for analysis before supplying their customers. They intend to contest the law in the Courts.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has authorized an Ohio Democratic paper, one of his most ardent supporters, to say that he cannot accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. He is going to Europe about the time of the beginning of the campaign, to meet his family.

The Pennsylvania Senate has passed a bill in relation to unclaimed deposits in savings banks. It provides that when deposits remain unclaimed for thirty years they shall be paid to the State Treasurer for the use of the State, subject for ten years to a claim by the depositor or his legal representative.

It is to be regretted that it is possible to explain the apathy at the special election on the Flick amendment in West Virginia by saying that the amendment contained features displeasing to a very large number of both parties, and so a majority in each party left the settlement of the matter to a minority.

Hon. W. S. GROESBECK, in declining to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, expresses his hope for the success of that party, and says that he most earnestly desires a thorough change in the administration of political affairs.

A dentist is on trial in Lockport on a suit for damages for injuries done a boy ten years of age by the use of laughing-gas. It is charged that he gave assurances that the gas, which was administered in January, was harmless, and that on the contrary, since that time the boy has suffered from fits and a kind of dementia, as a direct consequence of its use.

A letter from Alabama asserts that the members of the Kuklux have entered upon a systematic course of unwarranted persecution upon county Judges and Sheriffs, their object being to compel them to resign their offices, and to obtain control of the county Boards of Supervisors, and thus have the management of elections entirely in their own hands.

The report of Gen. SHERMAN'S remarks before the American Union Club of New-Orleans, which we quoted on Saturday, appeared originally in the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, which fact gives additional reason why its correctness should not be implicitly relied upon. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, from which we quoted it, had reproduced it without giving credit to its rebel authority, and thus we were misled.

The Boston *Traveller* says that Mrs. WELLMAN, a woman in the employ of Mrs. AMES, a milliner, in Stoughton, Mass., was assaulted by two disguised ruffians as she was passing from the shop homeward on Wednesday evening last, and her eyes, mouth, nose and ears filled with vitriol. The perpetrators of the outrage evidently mistook her for Mrs. AMES, as, on her shrieking, they said, "It is not Mrs. AMES," and let her go.

Although Hon. BEN. F. WADE has declined the use of his name the Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks that if the Ohio Republican Convention, to assemble in June, should order Mr. WADE into the field as their standard-bearer in the approaching campaign, he would obey, put on the harness and earnestly contend for the principles so dear to him and of paramount importance to the nation.

The question of responsibility for the State railroad bonds, which has disturbed the politics of Minnesota for the past twelve years, is to be settled, if possible, by a special election to be held to-morrow. It is proposed by the act submitted that three Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor to ascertain how much the State honestly owes, and to arrange for the eventual payment of the amount by the issue of other bonds bearing a low rate of interest and payable thirty years from date.

The Kuklux hung DANIEL EDWARDS, a colored man, in Darlington County, South Carolina, on the night of April 24. The Charleston *News*, a Democratic paper, says that he was a lawless character, known throughout the county as a burner of gin-houses and barns; that he had been warned that summary punishment would overtake him, and was given abundant time for turning over a new leaf. There was no change in his conduct, and on Monday night a body of mounted men went to his house, took him out into the road and swung him to a tree. All the band were masked. They were cautious in the extreme, having warned all the negroes in the vicinity not to stir from their homes until morning.

Full returns of the New-Hampshire House of Representatives are published by the Concord *Statesman*, which has received them direct from the town clerks. It says that these figures may be relied upon: The whole number of Representatives purporting to be elected is 329. Republicans, 166; Democrats and Labor Reformers, 163; Republican majority over all, 3. At least four of those who are declared elected, have, it believes, no right to seats in the Legislature. All of these four are classed as Democrats. The Senate stands: Five Republicans and five Democrats, with two vacancies. Unless some Republicans elected are removed by death, or sell out, the Republicans will control the organization of the Legislature, and JAMES PIKE will be chosen Governor.

ILLINOIS.

Gov. Palmer's Vetoes—Fearless Exercise of His Powers—The Legal-Tender Decisions—The Exodus to Kansas and Nebraska—Rapid Improvement of the Country—Local Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 27, 1871.

Gov. PALMER has been making havoc among the few bills passed by the Legislature. He uses the veto power unsparingly whenever he conceives that any law conflicts with the provisions of the new Constitution—a document, by the way, which the members of the Legislature do not appear to know much about. Among the vetoed bills is the one taxing the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad. The road purchased the Congressional land grant from the State, and a bargain was made, by which the former was to pay into the State treasury seven per cent. upon the gross earnings, which now amount to nearly eight hundred thousand dollars annually. Another stipulation in the contract was, that its lands, so long as they remained unsold, should be exempt from taxation. I remember very well that at the time the contract was entered into the State was thought to have altogether the best part of the bargain. But the counties in which these unsold lands lie have, for quite a number of years, been agitating this subject, utterly ignoring the contract and endeavoring to get a law passed taxing them, so that the county revenues might be increased. Gov. PALMER seems to be of the opinion that the Railroad Company has violated the contract in some way, and that the lands are liable to taxation; but he prefers to reach them through the Courts rather than through the Legislature. He argues that should the State violate the compact by enforcing this law, it would relieve the Company of the payment of the seven per cent., if the Courts should decide that the Company had not previously been guilty of a violation. He, therefore, prefers to go to the Courts first and settle that point. The other laws vetoed are of no public importance, except that repealing the Registry law, and the objections were of a technical character.

THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, on the legal-tender question, excites considerable comment, especially in legal and financial circles. That dignified body has not been in the habit of reversing its own findings, and that it has done so by the addition to the number of the Judges, attracts much more attention than it would otherwise have done. And the fact that the two new members were, up to the last moment, attorneys for large corporations deeply interested in the reversal, does not seem to be regarded as reflecting credit upon the Court, and will have a tendency to shake the confidence of the people. It is to be hoped that the Government will devise ways and means to give the legal tenders a gold value by making them convertible into coin as per the agreement on their face. If this decision facilitates the return to specie payment, as it ought, it will have accomplished one good purpose, at least. This compelling a creditor to receive nine hundred dollars, and even less, where a thousand was stipulated to be paid, is not exact justice.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.

I have recently taken a "flying trip" as far as Lawrence, Kansas. It would seem as if all the world and his wife and children were on the move toward this, now the promised land. Covered emigrant wagons were seen all along the route, upon which you will generally see painted "Kansas." At Quincy I was told that five hundred wagons crossed the river daily, bound for this young State. The cities, and the towns, and the country are all filling up rapidly, and improvement is the order of the day everywhere. New towns are constantly springing up as the railroads are opened, and the whole face of the country has undergone a wonderful change since I was there four years ago. The crops look magnificent, and the promise of an abundant harvest was never better in all parts of the State. The Winter wheat looks especially fine. The complaint is everywhere, however, that money is scarce. A large portion of the ready means of the new settlers has been sent off in payment for land, and invested in the means of support until the next harvest.

I fell in with a large company of emigrants from Ohio, who were going to their destination by rail. They were generally thrifty farmers from the Western Reserve, with their families, numbering in all, I should judge, over two hundred. And the State is largely being settled up in this wholesale way. Whole neighborhoods from the older States, go together, and soon all seems homelike again. The church and the school-house to which they have been accustomed, find a place at once among them, and in this the ordinary privations of the emigrant are scarcely known. I think Kansas will increase her population twenty-five per cent. during 1871.

Nebraska, too, is receiving a large share of emigration, and, next to Kansas, is the favorite resort. But there is a heavy and constant stream of humanity rolling westward over a belt of country extending three hundred miles north and south. At Quincy alone it is said that the number crossing the river averages seven thousand per week.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Of local news there is not much of startling interest. The excitement caused by the Scanland scandal and murder has died out to be revived again I presume, when the trial takes place. The Cheney case, too, has passed out of conversation, but will soon be on the tapis again, when the Bishop's final trial begins—the result of which cannot be doubtful. The Bishop is blessed with some faithful partisans, who will do his will as implicitly as the politicians who go for their party right or wrong.

The failure of the Park bills, which were before the Legislature, have operated as a "set back" upon many of our land speculators. The Park improvements cannot go on, and consequently, speculation in outside property is at a stand-still until the Commissioners are authorized to put their hands into the people's pockets again.

The alumni of Union College had a reunion, ending off with an entertainment at the Palmer House on Tuesday evening. It was not largely attended, but was, nevertheless, an enjoyable occasion. One feature of the banquet was quite unusual for Chicago—there was no wine or other intoxicating liquor used, so that everybody went home sober and clear-headed.

Our citizens are likely to be pretty well taxed this year. The Board of Public Works calls for $3,987,868, to meet the expense of the proposed improvements to be made under the direction of their department of the city. About two millions of this will be raised by local assessments upon the property supposed to be benefited by these improvements.

The weather continues cool and variable; but the reports from agricultural districts are favorable.

Financial matters are in a rather abnormal state. With an almost unlimited supply of grain and provisions to go forward, exchange is against Chicago, and money is continually flowing eastward. The cause of this condition of things it is not easy to account for. There are several items which conduce to it: We have traded pretty largely during the past year in dry goods and other extravagances; and then we permitted Eastern capital to build our railroads, and the receipts are carried out of the country to Wall-street and to pay dividends; and thirdly, there is an increase of Chicago and other Western real estate mortgaged to Eastern capitalists; and fourthly, the fire and life insurance companies of the East are draining away immense sums from the West.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

German Citizens in American Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great political changes operate slowly unless called into life by extraordinary events and furthered by powerful ideas. Slavery, Southern rights, and Southern aristocracy would today rule supreme in this land, but for the war provoked by them in furtherance of measures and institutions disgracing the century. They sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind; they appealed to brute force and to the dark powers of reaction, and behold from their sombre machinations came forth a light so vivid, so intense, and so lustrous, that all eyes began to see and all minds began to comprehend the spirit of the time. The night of prejudice and oppression vanished, the day of justice and liberty dawned, and what the irresistibly-advancing tide of civilization and humanity had not for generations been able to move a single stroke of, the pen wiped away at last. France might have been today, in name and prestige, at least, the first Power in Christendom and Germany scarcely known as a political Power; but what mighty changes has the world witnessed within the brief space of nine months! Another imposing (!) fabric reared upon the hollow foundations of corruption, perjury, ignorance and vanity has been shattered, another sham overthrown, which but too long has deceived the world, and there as here, in the Old World and the New, the parties contending for union and liberty, although powerless and subjugated for decades, finally triumphed. True and loyal Americans cannot but cordially sympathize with the land and the people who struggled like them for the same principles and aspirations, and if they were not as outspoken in the support of the right and in the denunciation of the wrong, if they even sometimes misread the current events and misinterpreted the verdict of history I feel sure that the final scene of the grand drama—anarchy, civil war and a reign of terror on one side, wisdom, moderation, magnanimity and the holy tranquillity of peace on the other, is bound to produce its legitimate effect.

A great idea—the manly vindication of the eternal principles of right and justice; a great deed—the triumphant assertion of national unity, freedom and independence, and the prospective supremacy of an everlasting peace, have lifted Germany from almost total obscurity to the very zenith of light. The historic events of the last nine months, that have so radically changed the condition of Europe, can and will not be without a decided influence upon our own country; ideas are universal, the common property of mankind, and in this age of national communion and active interchange, the thoughts, movements and interests of one continent affect all others.

The wonderful regeneration and rejuvination of Germany—the oldest Empire of Europe, yet in mental and physical health apparently the most vigorous—will, I trust, prove a blessing and lasting benefit to the millions of Germans living in this country, and to the latter itself. A nation that has proved itself capable of achieving the most stupendous martial and political deeds of the time; a people of soldiers and citizens, alike successful in the destruction of a despotic and aggressive Cæsarism, and in the construction of a free, constitutional and peaceable Empire, must necessarily be endowed with good and noble qualities. And certainly the millions of that Teutonic race who found new homes in this country, and who linked their fortunes and destinies with this Republic, cannot have degenerated. *Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*

The country that has produced a Copernicus, a Guttenberg, a Luther, a Kepler, a Liebnitz, a Lessing, a Kant, a Schiller, a Goethe, a Schleirmacher, a Humboldt and a Doellinger, that has ever contended for free thought and inquiry, ever zealously cultivated the fields of science and research; that has drawn to its famous universities the best minds of other lands—among many illustrious Americans, such men as Everett, Prescott, Felton, Bancroft, Motley, &c.—the country that truly and deeply sympathized with the American Republic in its struggle for union and freedom—far more so, indeed, than the latter did with her's—cannot have given birth to millions of children ready and willing to identify themselves here with reaction, corruption, and priestcraft, to use it so; I, for one, would disown my countrymen, and look upon them as degenerate apostates.

And yet, why is it that the Germans, as a whole, are so lukewarm, indifferent and apathetic in the discharge of their political duties, and apparently content with playing an inferior part, out of all proportion to their number and intelligence? Why is it that so many of them affiliate with elements that are almost in all respects diametrically opposite to themselves? Why is it that they are so weakened and torn by internal dissensions and party feuds, instead of forming one solid compact and commanding phalanx? They might rule if united, but it seems they prefer to be ruled!

People with strongly marked individualities, people that think for themselves, will always be difficult of management and control. Great periods and crises may temporarily unite them, just as the Union war united the Southern people, natives and Germans, but ordinary times will see them again divided, in accordance with their personal views and predilections. Americans and Germans will therefore both in all future time be grouped around different platforms—be they Free Trade or Protection, Democracy or Republicanism, &c.—and as long as parties represent merely varying shades of external and internal policy, being honest, pure and patriotic in themselves, the country will only gain by their existence. The German Reichstag numbers no less than eight distinct parties, but in questions concerning the unity, welfare and peaceful development of the common country, they all unite, and neither corruption nor dishonesty curses any of them. The political affinities of the German-Americans are undoubtedly with those who advocate a liberal, honest and economical administration, but the dominant party, harboring many exclusive and intolerant elements, looked upon and treated them as inferiors—in fact repulsed them. Thousands and tens of thousands of German citizens were thus by narrow and sectarian legislation, and by culpable neglect and offensive indifference, driven into the opposite camp, where they were met with raptures of joy and the heartiest—even if not the sincerest—demonstrations of welcome. True, many thousands of Germans conquered their personal pride and ignored their just cause of complaint for the sake of principle, and for the higher duty they owed to their country and its institutions, they merged the man in the patriot, but such Christian resignation and heroic self-denial can certainly not be expected of the masses.

The Germans of this country have been judged too harshly on account of some of their social customs and habits; they have been associated too long in the popular mind with lager-beer, Rhine wine and tobacco, as if they were indeed the sole drinkers and smokers in the land. What a mischievous nonsense! Other nationalities follow the English practice, partaking of more fiery beverages, and perhaps indulging in more costly cigars at home or at club-houses, while the social, jovial German prefers the Continental method—in vogue in France, Italy and Germany—of seeking the company of friends and acquaintances at some public place. The difference is merely in manner, not in matter, and it is, therefore, unjust to charge the Germans with an especial fondness for drinking and smoking. There is no people anywhere more sober and frugal, more earnest and reflecting than the German, and their faculty of cultivating social pleasures and recreations is a happy gift of nature, which has sapped neither their physical nor their mental and moral power. German customs and habits are destined to soften the rigid, ascetic and Puritanic mode of life peculiar to America, and a harmonious *juste milieu* will benefit alike both nationalities. While we have no reason whatever to find fault with the social characteristics of a people, so long as they keep within the strictest bounds of propriety and decency, we have still less the right of looking upon them as distinctive features, and be biased by them because they are not to our taste. We should form our judgment and estimate of a nation from its civic virtues, its honesty, industry, sobriety, patriotism, intelligence, &c.—not from its customs, habits and peculiarities. We should estimate the worth and character of the citizen by the manner in which he discharges his duties to the State and to society in general, not by the manner of his social and family life. In this respect, as in many others, the Germans have been much sinned against, undoubtedly to the detriment of public interests, and while rigorous laws will never convert them into Puritans, expedient concessions will not conciliate them either, unless the principle is established and generally recognized that the private, social and religious life of a man is absolutely beyond the control and interference of statutes and ordinances, as long as there is no conflict with order, decency, morality and the public good. You deplore the little power exercised by the German-Americans in our politics. So do I. You expect a change for the better, and so do I. They would prove unworthy of their native country, and sadly lacking in patriotism, consciousness, pride, if not intelligence were they to persevere in their passive attitude and humiliating dependence and look idly on while the country needs their active help and honest, intelligent co-operation. In order to find an efficacious remedy for the restoration of that vital, healthful, political activity, I was bound to make a thorough diagnosis of the malady, and to trace the probe to the bottom. A respectful, considerate and loyal treatment on the part of the intelligent and refined classes of the native population; a healthy tone of public sentiment; a liberal appreciation of German worth and character; a truly fraternal feeling in political matters, and a tender, delicate, generous forbearance with German customs and peculiarities, will surely bring back my countrymen to their true allegiance to the principles of liberty, justice, truth and honesty. The TIMES is doing a great and noble work, and all true patriots, whether of American or German birth, will cheerfully co-operate and rejoice in the glorious result—the regeneration of our beloved country and the maintenance of its free institutions.

ADOLPH KESSLER, M. D.
NEW-YORK, No. 224 East Fifty-first-street,
Friday, April 28, 1871.

A Plea for German Republican Associations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a recent meeting of the Grant General Committee, one of its members, Mr. HUGH GARDNER, expressed the hope that the Republicans of the City would soon witness the event that all organizations, whether "colored, Irish or German," would merge into American organizations, thus abolishing all that are formed of members speaking a foreign language, the German, for instance.

In reply to these remarks, permit me to say, in defense of the separately existing political bodies of Germans, that there is no real necessity for the separate existence of colored or Irish organizations, apart from American organizations of similar import, as they speak but one language in common; but as far as the German organizations are concerned, the following reasons seem to us as valid for their separate existence: The Germans, as a mass, are more easily persuaded to join and become members of associations where the proceedings are conducted in their own native tongue, chiefly because, no matter how well instructed they are in the English language, they feel more at home, and can exercise a much greater influence among their fellow-countrymen, if they are associated with them in organizations that make the German language the rule and not the exception. Out of a population of 350,000 Germans in the City of New-York, there are probably twenty-five per cent. that can speak the English language as fluently as the native-born, while the great majority of the balance can only imperfectly express their ideas and thoughts in English, and this proportion is applicable to all existing German organizations, be they Democratic or Republican in politics. The work of converting the Germans to sound Republicans can only be effectively carried on by organizations that use the German language in their meetings, and it would be very difficult indeed to make proselytes among Germans that were ignorant of the English language, through English-speaking mediums. Upon the same grounds these objections to German-speaking bodies of men would hold good against the German political Press, and, if carried further, the German language itself could be banished from our churches and schools. But, Mr. Editor, the motives that underlie such expressions of desire and thought may perhaps be looked for in other directions. No complaint was made of inefficiency of the German Republican organizations; the only trouble was that all Germans should exclusively belong to American associations, without consulting their disposition to work among their own brethren, and without acknowledging the fact that among themselves they can achieve more good for the general cause.

The present state of affairs in our Metropolis makes it utterly indispensable that the Germans should not only continue their separate organizations, but that there should be more of them, and they should be encouraged by every well-disposed patriot in their efforts to build up and recruit the Republican ranks and overthrow the disgraceful and tyrannical rule of the single nationality that now has full sway in this City. It comes with bad grace from men who aspire to become leaders, and claim to have the Republican cause at heart, to continually throw obstacles in the way. Respectfully,

A NUMBER OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.
NEW-YORK, Friday, April 28, 1871.

The Political Mission of the Germans.

From the New-York Belletristical Journal, April 28.

The General Committee that superintended the Peace Festival has resolved to remain intact, so as to offer the Germans a rallying for future co-operation.

This we are bound to praise. A subordinate committee has been instructed to prepare and submit a specified plan of organization. This is also well. The instructions given to this subordinate Committee, however, are still more extensive; it has been instructed to prepare a plan for the founding of a German University in America. It seems to us that this latter proposition had better have been delayed. We do not deem it practicable even to begin to entertain this the most difficult proposition, whose realization is exceedingly problematical. But we will not elaborate on this question, and will confine ourselves simply to remarks that bear on what could be done, and should, in our opinion, be done at once.

The necessity of unity and organization exists. The Germans have learned their strength and obey both duty and impulse in feeling desirous to use it.

In New-York City such an opportunity is given to the united German-born element to show its strength, and deserve of the public thanks as may not be offered a second time. New-York needs a "savior in dire need," and this aid can only come from the Germans. New-York is in the hands of a band of such scoundrels and thieves, as never before polluted another community or State. Official theft is openly practiced, and corruption is of the most manifest description. The public revenue is collected only to be stolen. If one is a City or State officer, he is open to the suspicion of being ripe and qualified for the State Prison. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule, but that we do not exaggerate, every man knows full well. The existing state of affairs was brought about by the unlimited use of the Irish element, and with the quiet assent of the Germans. Should this relationship remain undisturbed, the state of public affairs will only change for the worse. It is therefore a duty that the Germans owe to all to rally as one man and do their duty.

What is needed at once is a union of the Germans against public corruption. This is eminently practicable.

Who can be opposed to it? That party or person that opposes such a union would be in very bad odor. The General Committee referred to above is the most competent authority for this undertaking. Its forces, as existing, are varied, without reference to the political creeds of its members, and all classes and trades are represented. If this body were to heed the movement, any suspicion of its being the creation of mere party motives would be removed. No German who has any honor to lose would espouse the cause of thieves and corruptionists. There may be public journals, that apologize for the existing state of affairs from party considerations, but we remind our friends that the recent festival has demonstrated that the influence of public opinion can be felt even by these. The foregoing remarks may suffice for the present. May they be well pondered, but not too long, for if you want to influence the next election, the preliminary preparations are now freely offered and suggested. It should not be more difficult to urge the German American citizens to the performance of a good and great deed, than to the successful getting up of a great and magnificent demonstration. Vain would be the demonstration if it were not followed by the "deed." If the Germans unanimously declare to give their suffrage only to honorable men, that stand above the shadow of reproach or suspicion, their status would be immeasurably bettered, and when the word shall have become the deed New-York will be saved from ruin.

Turnverein Commerce.

The New-York Turnverein, on Saturday, gave its last *commerce*, followed by a *soirée dansante* at its old head-quarters, the Quaker meeting-house in Orchard-street, from which it will remove on Saturday. The temporary head-quarters of the Society, until the completion of the new Turn Hall in Fourth-street, will not be at the armory building in Delancey-street, as erroneously stated before, but at the Wallhall, in Orchard-street, which will be formally inaugurated on Saturday. The gymnasium and the free school of the Turnverein will be removed to the armory.

The Hermit of Champlain—Death of a Singular Character.

ISAAC NYE died in Burlington, Vt., on Thursday last, ending a strange life in an old store in which he had lived for many years. The *Free Press* narrates his history as follows:

"Fifty years ago he was a merchant in Burlington, of the firm of NYE & DINSMORE, his place of business being on the north side of Court-house-square. He subsequently formed a partnership with HORACE LANE, long since deceased, and in time removed his business to the small wooden store at the head of Nye's Wharf. For what reason we know not, his mercantile business became distasteful to him, and over thirty years ago he closed the shutters, which have never been opened since. In this store he has lived a sort of hermit life, though possessed of property enough to enable him to live comfortably. He slept there in a small bedroom at the rear. His meals were brought to him by a family who occupied the upper story, and there he kept himself a great part of the time. The goods in the store, when he closed it, remained and moldered upon the shelves. He would sell none of them. He owned the wharf and did some wharfing business after he abandoned general business, but this, too, mainly ceased. He had a quantity of valuable lumber, most of which lay and rotted at his wharf. Some fifteen years ago he took an Irish boy, of ten or twelve years, JAMES FOGARTY, to live with him, who has been his sole companion ever since. Mr. NYE was very ill last Summer, and though he recovered so as to be out, he has since been feeble. He was upon the street as late as last Friday. He took to his bed on Saturday. Dr. ATWATER attended him, and his brother from Champlain, N. Y., who was over to see him on Monday, left him, thinking he would probably get along. He grew worse, however, and died a few minutes past 12 yesterday. He was laid out, by his own request, upon the counter of the old store. We saw his remains there yesterday. On the shelves around were the remnants of piece-goods and glassware, &c., placed there forty years ago, and with the dust of a generation upon them. The only light came through the open door, and there was an almost steady coming of the Water-street youngsters, who all knew Mr. NYE, and of other denizens of the vicinity to look upon the corpse. We suppose that Mr. NYE was nearly eighty years of age. He was never married. Of late years he rarely spoke unless spoken to. He attended no gatherings of his fellow-men except funerals, at which he was a frequent attendant. He exhibited little interest in most that interests other men, yet he had friendships and acquaintances, who hold him in kindly remembrance."

The Weather and the Crops in the Central States.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 29.

Nature is now laying the foundations for trade next season. The country has not yet recovered from recent crop failures. The harvest of 1870 was a fair average, but it was not full, and the deficiencies resulting from previous failures were only partially made up. To put the country squarely upon its feet we need, at least, a full yield this year. For this the farmers are now working hard, and the promise for handsome results is favorable. For Fall wheat the weather has been about all that could be desired, and this crop never looked better than at this time. With propitious weather in May and June there will be an overflowing wheat harvest.

The Spring has been unusually favorable for field work. The weather in March and April was such that farmers were able to prepare the ground and get in potatoes and small grain, and now corn planting, which is often delayed until late in May, is nearly done. Corn was planted early last year, and this saved the crop, which was well forward before the drouth set in. The progress this season is still better. Up to Monday the weather was very dry, and there was much complaint, but Tuesday a steady, warm, soaking rain fell, which made all things right, and this was followed yesterday by a warm sun, with occasional showers. This rain also stopped the croaking about the hay crop. And now it may be said that the foundations have been well laid for large crops, and everything in the farming line looks favorable. The prospects, indeed, could not be better.

These remarks, however, do not include fruit. The forward weather, which has been so favorable to field crops, forced the fruit ahead of time about three weeks. It was consequently damaged seriously by the heavy frost of Saturday night. The destruction, however, was not so great as at first supposed, and the indications now are that we shall have a moderate crop. But for the frost, the yield would have been enormous.

Of course, we cannot yet calculate safely upon a large yield of any crop, because everything that grows, whether upon the tree or in the ground, is subject to mishaps, to rust, smut, frost, rot, drouth, and other ills so familiar to farmers—but the prospects were never better, and, with favorable growing time and harvest time, the year 1871 will prove one of great plenty. And good harvests, as matters now stand, mean a revival of business upon a basis at once safe and healthy.

Three Persons, a Father, Mother and Child, Smothered by Coal-Gas in Albany.

From the Albany Journal, April 29.

A horror of the most appalling kind was brought to light in the two-story and basement brick house No. 26 Bassett-street, this afternoon.

Last evening, Mr. JOHN DONAVAN, his wife MARY, and their two children, aged respectively eleven and three years of age, retired to rest at the usual hour, tired and overcome with fatigue, having moved into the premises but yesterday or the day before. Before retiring, the husband built a coal-fire in a common cook-stove, which had been put up in the kitchen, for the purpose of counteracting the effects of dampness, the house being a new one and lately finished. The father and mother made up their bed on the floor, alongside the stove, and lay down with their child, while the little girl occupied a bedroom off the kitchen.

This afternoon, a woman who lives in No. 24, adjoining, the yard of which communicates with that of No. 26, happening into the yard, noticed a lamp dimly burning in the room, and, thinking it singular that she had seen none of the family around during the day, immediately suspected something was wrong. She hurried out of the yard, and meeting a man named THOS. LYNCH, communicated her suspicions to him. He ran to the rear window, and, peering in, saw the limbs of Mrs. DONAVAN protruding from behind the stove, while a faint smell of coal-gas issued from the crevices around the sash.

He instantly broke in a pane of glass, and unfastening the sash, raised it and jumped into the room, and beheld there the motionless corpses of the father, mother and child, lying as calmly and peacefully as though they were but sleeping.

The woman who had followed him in, ran into the bedroom and beheld the little girl, in the last stages of exhaustion, breathing but faintly. She was quickly carried to the open air, and thence into a neighbor's house, and carefully attended to. Dr. D. V. O'LEARY was summoned, but the remaining members of the family were beyond the reach of medical aid. Remedies were administered to the little girl, and it is thought she will recover. Coroner MULLIGAN was notified and took charge of the remains, and will hold an inquest upon the bodies to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There was nothing about the appearance of the bodies to indicate they had suffered any pain, and there was no discoloration of the skin. The names of these dead were, respectively, JOHN DONAVAN, blacksmith by trade, MARY, his wife, and JOHN, their infant son. We were unable to ascertain the name of the girl whose life was saved. The discovery caused the most intense excitement and horror in the vicinity, and will doubtless warn others of the danger of sleeping in the room where a fire is kept in a coal-stove.

The Kuklux in Arkansas—A Republican Editor Driven Out.

From the Missouri Republican, April 28.

We had a call yesterday from a young gentleman named E. H. BACON, a graduate of medicine, who has recently been editing the Searcy (Ark.) Tribune, having gone thither from Michigan. DR. BACON states that being a Republican in politics and a supporter of the Administrations of CLAYTON and GRANT, he was the recipient of numerous letters advising him to leave that part of the country. He says the people there are nearly unanimously in sympathy with the Kuklux, and that a Union man's life is carried on his sleeve. He states that Mr. COLE, the owner of the paper, although a Confederate officer in the late war, has made himself obnoxious by his support of the Administration of both CLAYTON and GRANT, and that he too (COLE) has had repeated warning to quit that section of country.

DR. BACON knows of no recent act of violence, and it is quite possible that his timidity has given rise to an unintentional exaggeration of the dangers from the Kuklux. He is impressed with the idea that the South is getting ready for a new rebellion, and that still further remedial agents for peace should be employed at Washington. MR. COLE has been often threatened with vengeance, being clerk of the Circuit Court by appointment of the Governor, but has survived all attacks and means to end his days in Searcy, where he has a wife and interesting family.

DR. BACON was evidently surprised when he found out that the *Missouri Democrat*, and not the *Republican*, was the house he wanted.

The bonded debt of Camden amounts to $442,500; floating debt, $140,000; city orders due, $50,000. The floating debt will be reduced by $50,000 by next October. The Finance Committee have been authorized by the Council to issue bonds in the name of the city.

BASE BALL.

Regular Opening Day of the Season—The Approaching Grand Match in Washington.

May 1 is the regular opening day of the ball-play season in this vicinity, and from this date until Nov. 15, the national game will be in full operation. Indeed, the legitimate closing day of the season is Thanksgiving-Day in November. Today the time expires for the registering of the entries for the series of championship matches in the professional arena, and thus far but seven out of the eleven clubs have entered the lists that we have heard of. Those clubs which have sent their $10 entrance fees to HARRY WRIGHT, the Chairman of the Championship Committee, are the Boston Club; Olympic, of Washington; Union, of Troy, (Haymakers;) Athletic, of Philadelphia; Mutuals, of this City; Chicago Club, and the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, making seven thus far recorded. The championship season among the professional clubs begins today and ends Nov. 1. The first game of this series takes place on Thursday next in Washington, on which occasion the Boston Club will meet the Olympics. An interest attaches to this contest outside of the fact of its being the first of the series of championship games, and that is, that it will be a trial of skill, in a measure, between HARRY WRIGHT's branch of the former Red Stocking nine, of Cincinnati, and the Sweasy branch—five of the old Red Stockings, with SWEASY as captain, playing in the Olympic nine, and four, with HARRY and GEORGE WRIGHT included, in the Boston nine. Thus far the Boston party have had the best training, and have opened play with four noteworthy contests, three of which were with the Lowell, of Boston, 40 to 1; Harvard, of Boston, 13 to 4, and Expert, of Philadelphia, 44 to 10. The Olympics have had but one regular contest, exclusive of their match with their amateurs, and that was with the Nationals, which Club they defeated easily by a score of 36 to 12. The coming contest will undoubtedly be an exciting one. Hundreds will leave this City and Philadelphia on Wednesday night for Washington, purposely to witness this contest, and the result will be telegraphed to all points of the Union.

Base-Ball Notes.

Today the Atlantic nine for 1871, as far as organized, will take the field for the first time in a regular match, their opponents being the Tony Pastor Black Stockings. The contest will take place on the Capitoline Grounds at 3 P. M., and the Atlantics will done their new uniform for the first time. The Atlantics will present Bunting, McCormack, Chapman, Carney, Kenny, Jas. Hall, Remsen, Geo. Hall and McDonald. Among the substitutes are Dehlman, Coffee and Gordon. A good game may be expected.

To-morrow the noted Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, will have their opening day on the Capitoline Grounds, on which occasion they will play their first nine against their second at 4 P. M. The first nine includes Miller, Peters, Packer, Hanly, Eddy, Thompson, Dan Chauncey, Jewell and George Chauncey. The second nine will include Wells, Earl, Lockett, Dohrman, Maxwell, R. Jewell, Pell, Henderson and Benner.

On Thursday next quite an interesting contest is to take place at Fordham, on the grounds of the Rose Hill Club, St. John's College, the occasion being the reception of the Alerts of Seton Hall, South Orange. These clubs have not met before since 1864, and consequently new faces will appear in both nines. The Rose Hills have taken in some of their junior "Invincibles," and the Alerts can also muster a strong nine. A feature of these college games is the attendance of a numerous assemblage of ladies.

Although the weather was quite favorable for play on Saturday, and the Capitoline Grounds in good order, the Stars did not muster for their expected practice-game. As yet they do not seem to have effected any organization of their nine for 1871. HICKS, their catcher, is in the Eckford nine; BEVINS, their second baseman, is in the Haymaker nine; PACKER has joined the Excelsiors, and ROGERS, it is rumored, is to be one of the Boston Red Stockings this season, and as it is uncertain whether CUMMINGS will play regularly, it will be seen that the Stars have been greatly weakened. There is material at command to support CUMMINGS, however, but it is only to be had in a semi-professional way.

A Naval Battle in the East River—Attempt to Steal a Ship.

For some time past the ship *William Tapscott* has been lying at Pier No. 36 East River, in charge of United States Marshal SHARPE, pending the decision of a suit between WM. TAPSCOTT and MORGAN & Co. Saturday night the vessel was left in charge of Deputy Marshals IRISH and LONG, who were alarmed about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by learning that some men were endeavoring to cut her adrift. It was evident to them that an effort was to be made to relieve them surreptitiously of their charge, as they saw two tugs near at hand with steam up ready, as they supposed, to make fast to the ship and tow her off, as soon as she should be cut loose. They therefore made a vigorous attack upon the men tampering with the lines, and with the assistance of several Seventh Precinct officers, who responded to the cry for help, they succeeded in driving the meddlers away. During the affair some twenty pistol-shots were exchanged between the parties, but the marksmanship was so wretched that no one was injured. The vessel yet remains in charge of the Deputy Marshal.

Court Calendars for Monday.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.

No Circuit calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stoufer.
208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
268—Osgood et al., Receiver, &c., vs. McKnight.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner, et al.
1902—Kirschmann vs. Lediard.
244—Cain vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
76—Sloane vs. Elmor.
1603 (Old)—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
128—The Allaire Works vs. Thomas et al.
18—Dolvoes F. Y. C. de la Pena et al vs. Davies, Jr.

Nos.
142 (R. C.)—Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald.
330 (R. C.)—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Ingalls.
120—Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
32—Orr vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
304—Horn vs. Brod.
32 (R. C.)—Western B'k. of Scotland vs. Wilson.
188 (R. C.)—Gallup et al. vs. Lederer.
306½—Reeves et al. vs. McKenzie et al.
334 (R. C.)—Smith vs. Caldwell.
90½—Casamera vs. Yzaua Del Valle.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1—Howe Machine Co. vs. Frank.
2—Wright vs. Harrison.
3—Tuttle vs. Sackett.
4—Colton vs. Simmons.
5—Myres vs. Levy.
6—Nettleton vs. Reade.
7—Adams vs. The Mayor, &c.
8—Vose vs. Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.
9—Bowers vs. Hanna.
10—Tradesmen's Nat. B'k of the City of New-York vs. McFeely.

Nos.
11—Hammond vs. Franklin.
12—Mappin vs. Mortimer.
13—Tuttle vs. Sackett.
14—Holbrook vs. Northrup
15—Hartean vs. Scully.
16—Carpentier vs. Minturn
17—Carrington vs. Frank.
18—Mosback vs. Mathes.
19—Lawrence vs. Hazlett.
20—Young vs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Causes off for April, 1871.

Nos.
39—Hope Mu. Life Ins. vs. Soulter.
215—Burger vs. Grener.
251—Baetz, adm'r, vs. Third-avenue R. R. C.
207—O'Sullivan vs. Mitchell.
417—Ochs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
21—Upton vs. Lynch.
345—Burbacher, inf't., &c., vs. Met. Fire Dep't.
437½—Burke, ex'x, vs. Gardner et al.
47—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
277—Helm vs. Klein.
471—Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
493—Wicks vs. Hatch et al.
169—Kohn vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-street & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
167—Weed vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
511—Coates vs. Met. Gaslight Co.
521—Jones et al vs. Haman.
531—Rewemann et al. vs. Buckman.
537—Winter vs. Grasberg.
541—McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
543—Collins et al vs. Burnes et al.
545—Avery vs. Hammond.
549—Baun vs. Brooks.
533—Krasa vs. Merinsky.
555—Stewart, &c., vs. Fiedler.
565—McGowan vs. Herick.
593—Austen vs. Korner et al.
601—Miller et al. vs. Gilhooly.
609—Johnson, trustee, et al. vs. Openheimer et al.
623—Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
631—Brondum et al. vs. Savoral.
633—Levy vs. Nesbit.
637—Sun Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
591—Fischer vs. Bishop.
639—Empil vs. Sares.
641—Fillette vs. Herman.
645—Fraser vs. Klinck et al.
647—Goodrich vs. Seger.
649—Halpen vs. Vanderlip.
653—Patten vs. Gallagher et al.
655—Moris vs. Gambs.
657—Wehle vs. Butler.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
634—Roach vs. Kirk and wife.
168—Harris vs. Gibney.
286—Henderson vs. Mahoney.
382—Mitchell vs. Dix.
356—Buckman vs. Morgenroth.
378—French vs. Wheeler.
392—Wheeler vs. French.
446—Wollberg vs. Gignoux.
610—Stroub vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.

Nos.
656—Purcell vs. Sternfels.
660—Guardian Fire & Mut. Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, vs. Wharton.
662—Baltzer vs. Nicolay.
594—Klein vs. Young.
324—Gleadell vs. Thompson.
388—Casper vs. O'Brien.
586—Somers vs. Corn Exchange Ins. Co.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
785—Newdecker vs. Newdecker.
690—Berolzhine vs. Andrews.
891—Wilkinson vs. Burr.
65—McCauley, Ad'x, vs. Gans et at.
289—Compton vs. Haight.
288—Compton vs. Schultz.
54—Hertz, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
940—Sands vs. Hughes, et al.

Nos.
890—Powers et al. vs. Eames.
841—Korneman vs. Leaycraft.
860—Buren vs. Mable.
316—Blondell, by guardian, vs. Gearty.
319½—Blondell vs. Gearty.
332—Fisk vs. Standert et al.
731—Hammerstein vs. McSargan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Calendar for Tuesday, May 2, 1871.

Nos.
5058—Bishop vs. Wright.
5323—Flurs vs. Hoffman.
5365—Schultz vs. Schmidt.
5378—Miner vs. Andrews.
5421—Pinner vs. Candler.
5446—Maine vs. Tallan.
5449—Ritter vs. Werner.
6314—Kolben vs. Baxter.
5649—Pickett vs. Dingee.

Nos.
6130—Solomon vs. Moore.
5464—Bergman vs. Watts.
5465—Same vs. Same.
5510—Clark vs. Parker.
5515—Diercks vs. Herlin.
5517—McIntire vs. Green.
5526—Stern vs. Lowenthall.
—Levy vs. Steinberg.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Calendar for Tuesday, May 2, 1871.

Nos.
5540—Fowell vs. Dinsmore.
6127—Crombie vs. Kechler.
5541—Cornell vs. Kellogg.
5542—Anderson vs. Maher.
5543—Watson vs. Anglin.
5544—Tillston vs. The Nat. Telegraph Co.
5545—Rowell vs. Rushton.

Nos.
5546—Geitz vs. Colwell.
5547—Beaman vs. Oakley.
5548—Britton vs. Dubois.
5549—King vs. Cullen.
5550—Wedmeyer vs. Eltz.
5553—Rubin vs. Danziger.
5554—Machado vs. Rapp.
5555—Toothacker vs. Starr.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Calendar for Tuesday, May 2, 1871.

Nos.
5922—McIntyre vs. Cohen.
6213—Hunt vs. Lackeman.
6214—Orr vs. Holmes.
6345—Jackson vs. Echeverria.

Nos.
6346—Clark vs. Stewart.
6347—Hall vs. Steele.
6348—Yennie vs. Hajer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James McGuire and James Smith; burglary.
2—The People vs. Michael Mullins and Daniel Kenny; burglary.
3—The People vs. Isaac Lent; forgery.
4—The People vs. John Barr; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. James Smith; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Horace King; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Frank Thompson; felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
8—The People vs. Bloomfield Williams; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Mathew Mahony; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John Kelling and William Dwyer; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. John W. Schults; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Henry Keen; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Joseph Borin and August Castilma; receiving stolen goods.
14—The People vs. Margaret Cromo.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,100 U. S. 5-20 R., '62....bet. call..110⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.114
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.114
50,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.113
11,000 U. S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113
10,000 do..........b3.113⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 67
7,000 Tenn.St. 6s,new. 67
1,000 Va. 6s. R. old.... 56⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds 91¾
9,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 94
2,000 Va.St.6s,old.b.c. 69
6,000 Erie 4th M....... 82⅝
1,000 M. S. S. F. bds..104
7,000 Cen. P. G. bds..100⅜
5,000 do.............100⅛
23,000 Union P. R. 1st. 89⅛
10,000 do............ 89⅛
10,000 U.P.7s,L.G.bds. 81⅛
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. 92⅛
10,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.R.104⅛
5,000 Tol. & W.E.bds. 83⅛
7,000 P., F.W.& C 2d.100
2,000 Pen. R. 1st M... 92
11,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bds....... 92
32,000 C., C.& I. C. 1st. 87
12,000 do............. 86⅞
5 Bank St. of N. Y..115
25 Bank of Commonwealth............ 93⅛
10 Continental Bank. 95
46 Del.& Hud. Canal.120
100 Con. Coal of Md.... 38⅛
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 12⅛
400 Mariposa Pf....... 10⅛
45 Pacific M. S. Co.... 47⅞
40 do.............. 48
100 do.............. 48⅛
200 do.............. 48⅛
300 do.............. 48⅛
200 do...bet. call. 48⅛
100 At. M. S. Co..b. c. 20
58 Adams Express.... 81
300 do.............. 81⅛
132 Wells-Fargo Ex.S. 2
33 Wells-Fargo E.b.c. 48
25 H. & N. H. R. b. c.169
500 At. & Pac. Pf....... 36⅛
10 Am. M. U. Ex...... 59
100 do.............. 59⅜
100 do...bet. call. 59⅜
100 United States Ex. 55⅛
46 do.............. 55
100 do...bet. call. 54⅞
100 N. Y. C.& H. R.R.100⅛
100 do.............c.100⅛
100 do............b3.100⅛
1000 do...bet. call.100⅛
800 do..............100⅛
50,000 N. Y. C. & H.C. 95⅛
200 Erie Railway........ 21
300 do.............. 21⅛
200 do...bet. call. 21⅛
200 Harlem Railroad..132
10 Reading Railroad.109⅞
40 do..............110
50 do...bet. call.109⅞
600 L. S. & M. S. R....112⅛
500 do............b3.112⅛
200 do.............c.112⅛
240 do...bet. call.112
200 do..............112⅛
1100 Union Pac. R..... 33⅛
800 Clev. & Pitts. R..125
500 do..............124⅛
1100 do............s3.124⅛
700 do............s3.124⅛
300 do..............124⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. R.... 84⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 97
200 do...bet. call. 97
100 C., C., C. & I. R.... 89⅛
300 do.............. 89⅛
120 N. J. Cen. R........108
500 Chi. & R. I. R.......113⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 82⅛
200 do...bet. call. 82⅛
400 Tol., Wab. & West 65⅛
100 Bost., Hart. & Erie. 3⅛
100 Alt. & T. H. R..... 30⅛
100 Chi. & Alt. R.......119
500 Ohio & Miss. R..... 52⅛
1000 do.............. 52⅛
600 do...bet. call. 52⅛
10 St. L. & I. M. R.... 60⅛
100 Morris & Essex R. 92⅛
100 Ohio & M. R. Pf... 79
100 H. & St. J. R......105
100 H. & St. J. R. Pf...105⅛
7 C., C. & I. C. R.... 23

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 C...117⅛
60,000 do........b3.117⅛
500 do..............117⅛
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R....117
20,000 U.S. 6s, Cur.b3.115⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.114⅛
3,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅛
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113
10,000 do.............b3.113⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 67⅛
1,000 do.............. 67⅛
15,000 do.........new. 67⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 61
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.100⅛
30,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 89⅞
100 Canton Co.bet.call. 85⅛
300 Con. Coal of Md.... 38⅛
100 do.............. 39
200 do...bet. call. 39
700 West. U. Tel....... 60⅛
500 do...bet. call. 60⅛
100 do............b3. 60⅛
200 Quicksilver Min... 12⅛
100 Md. Coal bet. call. 32
80 U. St. Express...... 55⅛
200 do.............. 55⅛
200 do.............. 55⅛
500 do...bet. call. 55⅛
50 Adams...bet. call. 81⅛
20 Am. Mer. Un....... 59
200 Harlem...bet. call.132⅛
400 Reading.............110
100 N.Y.C.&H.R...b.c.100⅛
900 do.............. 100⅛
500 do............b3.100⅛
100 Erie Railway...... 21⅛
100 Mich. Cen.........122⅛
400 L. S. & Mich. So...112
200 do.............c.112
100 do.............c.111⅛
25 do.............. 112
5 do.............. 111
100 do.............. 111⅛
300 do...bet. call 112
100 do.............. 111⅛
500 Un. Pacific........ 33⅛
200 do...bet. call. 33⅛
200 do.............. 33⅛
100 Panama...bet.call. 57
100 Clev. & Pitts........124⅛
200 do.............. 124⅛
50 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 85
500 do. Pf....b. c. 96⅛
600 M. & St. Paul Pf... 82
10 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar.100
100 Del., Lack. & W...109
100 Tol., Wab. & W... 65⅛
300 do.............. 65⅛
100 St. L. & I. Mount. 61⅛
200 Morris & Essex... 92⅛
400 do...bet. call. 92⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo......104⅛
100 do.............. 104
300 do...bet. call.103⅛
100 do. Pf.............104⅛
100 Ohio. & Miss. b. c. 52⅛
650 do. Pf...b. c. 80

MONDAY, May 1—P. M.

The Wall-street markets enter the month of May with the advantages of a strong Bank movement and cheap rates for Money. They have also the support of an active, and, for the greater part, remunerative general trade, which is making but very moderate demands at Bank for discounts. The price of Gold is comparatively steady, and the occasional efforts to excite the Gold Room, because of the export demand, are qualified by the free disbursements from the Treasury, where the accumulation of a hundred million of dollars is useless for all other purposes than the payment of Interest and redemption of Principal of the Public Debt. The release of the Gold for export, while Exchange is dear and the collection of Gold Interest for foreign account, large, is a substantial good not only to the Money market but to the Importing interest from which the Government derives its Gold revenues. The six and a half millions Gold and Silver sent forward to England in the fortnight ending on Saturday will add to the plethora of Money in London and the indirect effect, signs of which are already apparent, will be to enlarge the Foreign demand for our Public Funds, and other American Stocks. A few weeks of this favorable opportunity are lost to the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan, because the Coupon Bonds are not ready for the market ahead; but this delay will be overcome, we are advised, by the 15th inst. In the meantime the demand for the 5-20s of 1867 and for all the May and November issues 1862-4-5 is active, and also for the 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s in the Coupon form.

The Treasury paid off at the close of April $2,000,000 of 3 ₱ cent. Legal-tender Certificates. A further payment of $2,000,000 is advertised for the 31st of May. These sums will make the total redemptions under the Act of Congress, about $11,000,000, as against $15,000,000 new Bank Circulation authorized by the same Act. The effect of the gradual, but ultimate substitution of $54,000,000 of National Bank Circulation for the $45,000,000 of Three ₱ cents upon the Money market was much discussed at the time the Act was passed. In so much as the measure was deemed one of contraction of the Legal Tender employed at Bank, the effect has not yet been felt, because, as other opinions reasoned at the time, the enhanced volume of Bank Notes at the South and West has operated to return Greenbacks more freely to the Money centres of the East. And so we find in the New-York Banks at present more Greenback Notes and Certificates by nearly four million of dollars than they had this time last year before the circulation of the Certificates was contracted below $45,000,000. We are by no means sure that this result will hold good after the present Summer, but for the next three or four months the ease in the Bank movement, in the absence of other causes of disturbance, would seem to be reasonably certain.

When we wrote in our last weekly review that the Stock speculation in Wall-street is never so strong or buoyant as to be proof against the sudden approaches of panic, we scarcely expected the reaction from the extreme excitement of week before last, to come so soon. It was, perhaps, fortunate that it was not long delayed, as no serious mischief has grown out of the sudden fall in the New-York and Western Road Stocks, and the market, by a redistribution of part of the great *Bull* interest, already appears to be shaping in accord with the prevailing calculation on a speculative Summer.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, April 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans....$2,336,742
Increase in Specie....1,636,311
Increase in other Legal Tenders....3,889,503
Increase in Deposits....5,168,429
Decrease in Circulation....26,475

	April 30, '70.	April 29, '71.	April 22, '71.
National Capital	$72,937,895	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	14,744,600	14,744,600
Total	$84,810,043	$88,069,600	$88,069,600
Loans	269,504,285	287,554,438	285,207,796
Gold and Gold Notes	28,817,596	15,597,189	13,970,878
Other Legal Tenders	54,944,865	60,426,291	56,536,788
Deposits	208,879,350	222,349,225	217,180,796
Circulation	33,506,393	31,461,929	31,488,404
In Sub-Treasury	88,231,249	74,786,466	74,439,611

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	April 22, '71.	April 29, '71.	April 30, '70.
Deposits	$217,180,796	$222,349,225	$208,879,350
Circulation	31,488,404	31,461,929	33,506,393
Together	$248,669,200	$253,811,154	$242,385,743
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$62,167,300	$63,452,788	$60,596,436
Actual basis	70,507,666	76,023,480	83,762,461
Excess Leg. Ten.	$8,340,366	$12,570,692	$23,166,025
Rate for money	6@7 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.	5 ₱ ct.

The Bank return shows a general increase of movement in the direction of cheap Money for the month of May. The deposits are up since last Monday $5,168,429. The gain in Greenback is $3,889,503, and in Gold $1,636,311. The Loans are up $2,336,742. The surplus of lawful money over the required 25 per cent. to Deposits and Circulation is $4,240,326 stronger than on the previous return, and the present surplus stands $12,570,692.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $10,382,026, as against $7,438,520 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,168,728, against $3,308,547 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $3,332,493, against $774,419 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,905,565. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 20,260.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	February	$32,992,723
August	29,829,299	March	38,488,670
September	26,903,268	April 1	11,930,286
October	22,443,471	April 8	8,542,409
November	25,383,162	April 15	5,813,857
December	22,468,108	April 22	7,359,839
January	28,583,376	April 29	10,382,026
Total since July 1			$295,731,707
Against same date 1870			236,946,552
Increase since July 1			$58,785,255

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,878	February	$18,739,742
August	13,992,530	March	22,139,332
September	16,082,468	April 5	5,525,810
October	16,659,404	April 12	3,867,399
November	24,918,352	April 19	3,810,849
December	19,840,326	April 26	5,168,728
January	18,837,876		
Total since July 1			$185,744,655
Against same date 1870			163,668,522
Increase since July 1			$22,076,133

Gold, April 29, 1871, 111⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, April 30, 1870, 115 ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	February	$4,022,066
August	10,587,040	March	7,569,880
September	4,618,850	April 1	742,831
October	2,416,356	April 8	846,617
November	4,896,257	April 15	1,690,422
December	1,950,879	April 22	3,332,799
January	2,149,211	April 29	3,332,493
Total since July 1			$65,037,194
Against same date 1870			24,778,297
Increase since July 1			$41,258,897

The following are the Custom receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,495,431
August	15,645,267	August	2,122,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,998,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,234	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	*1,036,783
Total, 1871	$124,502,575	Total, 1871	$67,711,341
Total, 1870	112,232,662	Total, 1870	75,467,522

* Exclusive of $4,570,000 prepaid for May, to come into the next week's account.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		April 30, '70.
American Gold	110⅞@111⅛	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	112⅝@114	112 x.d.
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	112⅜@113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cent 10-40s	109⅛@109⅝	108
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	101⅛@100⅛	93
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	90⅛@88⅛@89⅛	86½
Union Pacific Land Grants	82@81½	....
New-York Central	102⅛@99⅛@100⅛	97⅛
New-York Central Scrip	97⅛@95⅛	94⅜
Rock Island	113⅞@111⅛@113⅞	123⅜
Lake Shore	111⅛@107⅛@111⅛	98⅛
North-western Common	91⅛@80⅛@85@84	80⅛
North-western Pref.	99⅛@95⅛@96⅛	91⅛
Reading	111@109⅞	102⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	54@49⅛@52⅛	35⅛
St. Paul Common	63⅛@62⅛	65⅛
St. Paul Pref.	83@82	79⅛
Toledo & Wabash	65⅛@64⅛	54⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛@32⅛@33⅛	....
Erie	21@20⅛@21	24⅛

The movements in Gold for the week have been very heavy. At the Sub-Treasury there was $2,000,000 sold on Thursday, and $4,570,000 prepaid since Monday on May Interest on the Public Debt. The receipts of the week into the Treasury for the week from Customs were $2,905,565; making at the port of New-York for the month of April, $12,960,609. Of the difference paid out by the Treasury for the week, $2,400,000 was put up for shipment on Bankers' orders. The whole shipments of Gold and Silver of every description amount to $3,332,492.

Money left off 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum on Call Loan to Brokers, with exceptions as cheap as 4 ₱ cent. on balances left with the leading houses. Gold was steady through the day at 111⅛ ₱ cent. Exchange was 110@110⅛ per cent. The Public Funds were strong, particularly on the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and the Coupon 5 ₱ cents., 10-40s and the 1867s, 5-20s, all wanted to make Exchange on Europe. The Railway market showed the same great strength as on Friday, with another large business, and with a marked scarcity of Lake Shore Stock for cash delivery. The price in the forenoon was as high as 112⅛ ₱ cent. About 3 o'clock there was a partial reaction in prices, but the general market was again firm near the close of business. At 5⅛ P. M., the following quotations were made on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113⅛
American Gold	111½	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100⅜	100⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95⅛	95⅛
Reading Railroad	110	109⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113⅞
North-west Common	85	84
North-west Preferred	97	96⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	82
St. Paul Common	63	62⅛
Lake Shore	111	111⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	52⅛	52⅛
Toledo and Wabash	65⅛	64⅛
Western Telegraph	60⅛	60⅛
Erie	20⅛	21
Union Pacific	33⅛	33⅛

The following is the detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending April 29, 1871:

April 24—Brig Thomas Turull, Mayaguez—American silver	$11,000
April 25—Steamer Westphalia, London—American gold	150,000
April 25—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg—Silver bars	10,900
April 25—Steamer Minnesota, London—American gold	550,000
April 26—Steamer China, Liverpool—Silver bars	106,403
April 26—Schooner Israel Snow, Port-au-Prince—American silver	10,000
April 27—Steamer Hansa, London—American gold	500,000
April 28—Brig Castillian, Ponce, P. R.—American gold	30,000
April 28—Schooner Wm. Deming, St. Johns, P. R.—American silver	15,300
April 29—Steamer Rising Star, Aspinwall—American silver	5,000
April 29—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—American gold	837,225
Silver bars	180,008
Gold bars	53,148
April 29—Steamer Deutschland, Southampton—Gold bars	25,080
Foreign gold	1,750
Foreign silver	16,178
American gold	671,800
Total	$3,332,492

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 29.

Gold receipts	$748,041 62
Gold payments	58,244 78
Gold balance	66,434,611 25
Currency receipts	276,041 28
Currency payments	1,553,240 84
Currency Balance	8,351,851 31
Customs	361,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....117⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....117⅛
5-20 coup., '62....114⅛
5-20 coup., '64....114⅛
5-20 coup., '65....114⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. i....113
5-20 coup., '67....113⅛
5-20 coup., '68....113⅛
10-40 reg....108⅛
10-40 coup....109⅛
6s, currency....115⅛

And following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 67⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 67⅛
Va. 6s, old.... 68⅛
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 71⅛
Va. 6s, reg.. old.... 56
Georgia 6s.... 82
Georgia 7s, Gold Bs.. 91⅛
N. Car. 6s, old.... 47⅛
N. C. 6s, F. A. 1866.... 38
N. C. 6s, new bonds.. 25⅛
N. C. 6s. Sp. Tax.... 19
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 60⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 58
Missouri 6s.... 93⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 91⅛
Louisana 8s, Lev. Bs. 84
La. 8s, Lev.Bs. of 1875. 88
California 7s.... 110⅛
Connecticut 6s.... 101⅛
Rhode Island 6s.... 102⅛
Alabama 5s.... 70
Alabama 8s.... 100
Ohio 6s, 1875.... 101
Ohio 6s, 1881.... 104⅛
Ohio 6s, 1886.... 104⅛
Kentucky 6s.... 98
Illinois Canal Bs., 1870.110
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877..100
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879..100
Illinois War Loan....100
Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
Indiana 5s....100
Michigan 6s, 1873.... 99⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln....108⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln...108⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
N. Y. Cen.7s.Con., '76.101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...101
Erie 1st ext.... 99⅛
Erie 1st ind.... 94
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 86⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 82⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 81⅛
Buf.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 90
Hud. R. 7s,2d S.F.,'85.104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....102
Harlem 1st 7s....103⅛
Harlem C.M.&S.F.6s. 88
Albany&Susq. 2dBds. 91
Chi.,Bur.& Q.8₱c.1st.112⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d..100
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7₱c.104
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 98⅛
Central Pacific Bds...100⅛
Union Pacific 1st Bds. 89⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 81⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 81⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ cent., '75.105
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 96⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf... 85
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 79⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 98⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 95
Chi. & N. W. C. Bds.. 92
Chi. & N. W. Ext. B. 87⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 96⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..104⅛
Lack. & West. Bds....100
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.. 98⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.. 94⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 93⅛
Tol. & W.1st St.L.Div. 85⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equip.B. 83
Tol. & Wab. C. Conv. 86⅛
Han. & Naples 1st.... 85⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 90⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 85⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 84
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 81
Galena & Chi. Ext....100
Chi., R. I. & Pacific..101⅛
Morris & Essex 1st...103⅛
Morris & Essex 2d.... 97
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....102⅛
New-Jersey Cen. 2d..104
N. J. Cen., new bonds.101
Pitts.,Ft. W. & C. 1st.104⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 99⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 93⅛
P.,Ft.W.&C.8₱c.E.B.102
Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F. 94⅛
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....100
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 99
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 84⅛
Chi. & Alton S. F....103
Chi. & Alton 1st....102⅛
Chi. & Alton Inc.... 91
Ohio & Miss. 1st....100
Ohio & Miss. Consol... 94
Dub. & S. City 1st.... 95
Peninsula R. R. Bds.. 92
St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 92
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....106⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 95
Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 87
Marietta & Cin. 1st.... 94
Joliet & Chi. 1st....108
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.... 86⅛
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.... 67
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 87
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 72⅛
N. Y. & N. Haven 6s. 97
Bost., H. & E. Guar.. 25
Cedar Falls&Minn.1st 83

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....136
Manhattan....153
Merchants'....116⅛
Mechanics'....137
America....150
City....230
Phenix....110
North River.... 95
Tradesmen's....153
Fulton....155
Greenwich....210
Butchers' & Drovers'.148
Mechanics' & Traders'130
Gallatin National....116
Merchants' Exchange.102⅛
State of New-York....113⅛
Commerce....119⅛
Mech. Bank'g Ass....115
Broadway....290
Mercantile....120
American Exchange.113
Chatham....168
Bank of N. America..105
Hanover....105
Irving....125
Metropolitan....132
Peoples'....140
East River....115⅛
Market....125
Nassau....109
Continental.... 94⅛
St. Nicholas....115
Marine....165
Commonwealth.... 91
Importers' & Traders'.160
Park....160
Manuf. & Merchants'.102
Central National....111
Fourth National....111
Ninth National....112
Tenth National....120
Oriental....160
Gold Exchange.... 73
Del. & Hud. Canal....119
Md. Coal Co.... 31
American Coal.... 50
Spring Mt. Coal.... 48
Canton Co., Balt.... 84⅛
Consol. Coal of Md.... 38
Cumb. Coal & Iron.... 35
West. Un. Tel.... 60
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 12⅛
Quicksilver Min. Pf... 17
Mariposa Min. Co.... 6
Mariposa Min. Pref.. 10⅛
Mariposa Trust. Ctfs. 20
Adams Express.... 81⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex.... 44
Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2
Am. M. Un. Ex.... 59⅛
U. S. Express.... 55⅛
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 48⅛

Messrs. DRAKE BROTHERS will pay the May Interest on the Port Huron and Lake Michigan 7 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds.

A Banker in the Foreign Exchanges writes that Double Eagles of American Gold Coin are worth, in the yield in weight at the British Mint, about three-sixteenths of one ₱ cent. more than $10 pieces, (Eagles,) and ⅜ of one ₱ cent. more than Half Eagles, Quarter Eagles and Dolar pieces.

The First Mortgages, 6 ₱ cent. Interest in Gold, on the Pacific Roads, completed, are as follows:

Central and Western, on 900 miles....$28,745,000
Union Pacific, on 1,042 miles....27,237,000
Central alone....742 miles.
Western branch....158 miles.
900 miles....$31,940 ₱ mile.
Union Pacific....1,042 miles....26,140 ₱ mile.

The United States liens, secondary to the above, and claimed by the companies to be contingent only, correspond exactly with the foregoing figures; that is, the Roads were authorized to create a First Mortgage to the amount (and no more) of the Government subsidy, exclusive of Land Grants. The North Pacific, now in course of construction, has a single 7.30 ₱ cent. Gold Mortgage, issued as the work progresses, and a first lien upon the Road and its entire Land Grant, of nearly 60,000,000 acres, and there is no United States lien for Government subsidy.

Capt. W. H. SWIFT and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant, advertise for $50,000 of the Bonds, which they are prepared to pay off, on best terms for the Trust, under sealed proposals to be left with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, by Wednesday week, May 10. See advertisement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., New-York, May 1, 1871.

The recent advance in the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to a premium above par affords an illustration of the popular demand both in this country and Europe for reliable six per cent. securities having a long and fixed time to run and paying a fair rate of interest on their cost; and it further shows that the first mortgage bonds of honorably-managed railroads, when known and appreciated, will command public confidence, and must to a large extent take the place of the Government Five-Twenties (as the latter are purchased or called in by the Government,) and thus command higher prices than heretofore.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, under substantially the same Financial and Executive management as that which has rendered the Central Pacific so great a success, is being rapidly extended to the Ohio River in response to the demands of commerce for enlarged transportation facilities between the great West and New-York, and other important points on the Atlantic sea-board.

The present successful operation of the 227 miles of completed road, the value of the property upon which they are secured, the certainty of a very large and remunerative traffic for the road, and the very high character of the Company and of its Officers and Directors commend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY to public confidence as a superior, safe, and reliable security.

Price 90 and accrued interest from May 1. Bonds of $1,000, $500, and $100 each.

We personally recommend them to our friends and customers desiring to make new investments, or to fund their Five-Twenties.

A difference of about 20 PER CENT. may now be realized with entire safety by exchanging Five-Twenties for these Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE May 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 29, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	2
Cotton, bales	680
Dried Fruit, pks.	14
Eggs, bbls.	1,193
Flour, bbls.	13,104
Wheat, bushels	18,508
Corn, bushels	19,316
Oats, bushels	46,775
Malt, bags	248
Seed, bags	75
Corn-meal, bbls.	275
Corn-meal, bags	430
Hemp, bales	10
Hops, bales	526
Hides, No.	309
Leather, sides	12,542
Spirits Turp., bbls.	507
Resin, bbls.	2,578
Pork, bbls.	56
Lard, pks.	190
Cut-meats, pks.	322
Beef, pks.	40
Butter, pks.	1,421
Cheese, pks.	267
Tallow, pks.	98
Grease, pks.	20
Lard, kegs	120
Oil, Red, bbls.	50
Pea-nuts, bags	289
Sumac, bags	140
Starch, boxes	900
Tobacco, hhds.	120
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	820
Whisky, bbls.	275
Wool, bales	132

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—7,526 boxes Cheese, 1,100 tcs. Lard, 200 tubs Lard, 348 boxes Bacon, 265 pks. Butter, 686 tcs. Beef, 708 bales Cotton, 14 cases Can Fruits, 62 pks. Furs, 45 Car-wheels, 600 bbls. Pork, 124 pks. Machinery, 131 roles Leather, 17 pks. Sewing-machines, 8 pks. Pumps, 52 bales Hops, 94 pks. Bellies.

By the ship *Princeton*, for Liverpool—113 boxes Clocks, 125 hhds. Tallow, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 23,397 bushels Wheat, 312 bbls. Pork, 2,056 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Daniel Webster*, for London—26,357 bushels Corn, 1,760 bbls. Flour, 83 hhds. Tobacco, 444 cases Sewing-machines, 44 pks. Bees-wax, 100 tcs. Beef, 183 bales Hops, 3 boxes Wheels, 152 Reapers, 25 Poles, 27 Thills, 131 pks. Tobacco, 100 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, 161 boxes Clocks, 8 crates Toy Pails, 318 casks Sperm Oil.

By the bark *Iduna*, for Copenhagen—1,549 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Blue Bird*, for Stettin—2,367 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Sara*, for Stockholm—225 hhds. Tallow, 553 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *M. M. Francis*, for Havre—1,125 bales Cotton.

ASHES—Have been in light stock and wanted at firm prices. We quote: Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but steady in the local market. At Baltimore sales have been made of 3,900 bags Rio, by the *Yamoyden*, and at New-Orleans, 5,060 bags do., by the Danish bark *Doris Broderson*, on private terms. Nothing new in other kinds. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Mrracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@16½c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 13½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 12½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate export inquiry noted, with a much less urgent call from other sources, particularly speculative, the April contracts having been provided for, in one form or another. Prices have quoted a shade lower, and the usual discrimination as to growth has been made in the official figures; sales, 2,513 bales for early delivery, including 1,227 bales to shippers, 197 bales to spinners, 335 bales to speculators, and 754 bales in transit. Also, 5,000 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening for April, 1,900 bales at 14¼c., 200 bales at 14⅛c.; May, 200 bales at 14¼c., 200 bales at 14⅛c.; June, 200 bales at 14 3-16c., 100 bales at 14⅛c. And today for April, 800 bales at 14⅛c.; May, 300 bales at 14c.; June, 100 bales at 14 1-16c., 600 bales at 14c.; July, 100 bales at 14c.; August, 100 bales at 14 9-32c., 100 bales at 14⅛c.; 100 bales, free on board, at Savannah, private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: April 14.70c., May 14⅛c., June 14.14c. The receipts at this port today were 680 bales, including 246 from Savannah, 43 from Norfolk, 7 from Georgetown, S. C., and 384 ₱ railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10⅝	10¾	11
Good Ordinary	12⅞	13	13⅛	13¼
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15¼
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	17,788
Receipts last week	21,375
Receipts the preceding week	20,759
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	912,737
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	3,889
Exports since Sept. 1	545,757
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	101,000

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69. Receipts.	1868-69. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,044
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	86,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,068	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,464
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,920	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,658	134,203	80,532
Nov. 20	72,648	8,233	70,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	90,767	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,050	151,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	62,040	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,877	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,331	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,909	22,730	109,208	85,915	150,890	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,378	108,737	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,559	162,168	90,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,703
March 4	41,668	18,293	74,630	56,891	131,419	147,767
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	138,283	119,303
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281	102,641	100,838
March 25	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107	62,005	98,414
April 1	33,219	58,841	51,474	69,305	73,371	165,214
April 8	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446	70,794	102,182
April 15	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,580	62,292	82,417
April 22	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646	62,893	78,862
April 29	23,440	31,832	51,348	34,159	57,012	84,482

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistic of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	18,900	171,019	27,542	19,256
Mobile	4,687	42,982	....	....
Galveston	9,415	56,605	....	3,100
Florida	122	....	....	....
Savannah	7,732	46,675	9,708	3,675
Charleston	2,590	18,050	....	....
New-York	9,547	100,519	16,715	1,552
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	4,019	55,163	2,678	355
Total this week	57,012	490,618	56,643	27,839
Previously rep't'd	3,513,214	....	1,959,670	572,028
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,570,256	490,613	2,016,313	599,866
Same time last year	2,539,998	326,498	1,185,362	592,788

Stock in the Interior Towns, April 28.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	18,915	16,034
Columbus, Ga	5,805	10,300
Macon, Ga	5,325	10,061
Selma, Ala	2,400	4,740
Montgomery, Ala	6,104	6,995
Memphis, Tenn	13,455	18,276
Nashville, Tenn	5,279	5,679
Total	57,283	72,085

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	951,000	562,790	351,540
Afloat from India	80,000	78,000	256,000
Afloat from America	267,000	163,000	182,060
Stock in London	78,100	39,700	76,320
Afloat for London	69,000	32,000	48,000
Stock in Havre	32,690	52,350	39,780
Afloat for Havre	13,220	76,424	47,093
Stock in Bremen	23,576	13,116	4,438
Afloat for Bremen	66,062	19,319	11,346
Stock in United States ports	490,613	326,498	255,159
Stock in the interior towns	57,283	72,085	51,887
Total	2,128,544	1,435,281	1,323,563
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	693,263	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	804,981
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	95,000	46,000	62,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7½d.	11⅛d.	12¼d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅛c.	23⅛c.	29⅛c.
Price of Gold	111⅛	115⅛	133⅞

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,539,998	3,570,256
Total	2,550,909	3,646,205
Exported	1,778,150	2,616,179
Present stock	326,498	490,613
Balance to spinners	446,261	539,413

The receipts this week have been 57,012 bales, against 51,348 bales the corresponding week last year, and the foreign exports 84,482 bales, against 34,159 bales in 1870.

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegram from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Great Britain. Bales.	1871. Continent. Bales.	1870. Great Britain. Bales.	1870. Continent. Bales.
Exports, April 8 to April 14, inclusive	22,000	11,000	49,451	19,737
Exports, April 15 to April 22, inclusive	20,000	15,000	15,758	968
Previously reported	176,000	92,000	152,073	68,574
Total	218,000	118,000	217,282	89,299
Excess to Great Britain				718
Excess to Continent				28,701

Receipts from April 8 to April 22, 113,000 bales, against 92,000 same time 1870.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been less extensive and prices have been quoted a shade firmer, with, however, only a very moderate inquiry noted for shipment and home use, the market closing tamely. Of shipping Extras, further sales of 3,000 bbls. have been reported within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,400 bbls., all told, including ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 30, chiefly at $6 10@$6 30 from store and delivered; very good to fancy, $6 25@$6 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 95@$6 30; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 10@$6 35 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	
Sour Flour	$4 25@$5 00
Superfine State and Western	5 20@ 5 90
Extra State	6 00@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 95@ 6 30
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been quiet at about former rates, with sales reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive and heavy at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been in pretty fair request at $3 25@$4 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 90@$7 00
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	7 00@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 5 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 50@ —

GRAIN—In view of the reported serious break in the Canal, the offerings of Wheat for prompt delivery have been much lighter; and holders have been firmer in their views, generally claiming $1 50 for New No. 2 Spring, with $1 49 bid for prime samples, for shipment. The demand, however, has not been urgent, and only a few loads have been placed at the latter rate. For New No. 1 Spring, afloat, bids of $1 50 were reported for strictly prime, with holders asking 1c.@2c. a bushel more. In old and mixed old and new Spring, trade has been lifeless at from $1 30 for very inferior old for milling, to $1 42½ for fair mixed, for shipment, mostly in job lots. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been quoted stronger, though without activity, at from $1 50@$1 54, chiefly at $1 52@$1 53 for new crop Amber, afloat. White Wheat has been very dull, and somewhat irregular. For forward delivery the market, which opened heavy and weak on the basis of $1 45 asked for new crop No. 2 Spring, sellers' option, May or June, with $1 43 bid, by export buyers, closed firm, with $1 45 paid by export buyers, for equal to 22,500 bushels, seller's option, first half of June. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 58@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 54, chiefly at $1 52@$1 53 for new Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 50 bid, afloat; No. 2 at $1 47@$1 49, in store and afloat, closing with $1 49 bid and $1 50 asked, afloat; do., seller first half of June, at $1 45; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 30@$1 42½; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 80; Red and Amber State at $1 50@$1 53 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in very light supply and with a fair inquiry noted, chiefly for home use and on speculative account. Prices have been quoted up about 2c. a bushel, closing strong, though dull, on a very scant offering of desirable samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 75c.@79c. for very inferior to prime new mixed Western, closing at 77c.@78c. for fair to good, and 79c. for strictly prime dry samples; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 76½c.@78c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal in price, within the range of 90c.@$1 08 for old and new Western, and $1 12@$1 21½ for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in light demand, within the range of 95c.@$1 18 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West; 70c. for poor Western; 70c.@95c. for State; sales have been reported of 4,700 bushels. Barley-malt continues in demand at unaltered figures. We quote from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1@$1 10 for Western, $1 30@$1 45 for fancy City, the latter rate with short credit; 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 4,300 bushels. Oats have been quoted a shade higher on light offerings, and have been in moderate request. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,500 bushels at 64c.@68½c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. for Mixed Western, in store; 65½c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@67c. for State; 66c.@68c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, and 60c. for old Western, from store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 23,397 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; and 1,760 bbls. Flour and 26,357 bushels Corn for London. The week's export clearances for European ports have been 15,882 bbls. Flour, 217,880 bushels Wheat, 143,270 bushels Corn, and 9,910 bushels Rye.

HAY—A light trade has been reported in Bale Hay at $1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. In Straw business is quiet, at from 70c.@$1 50 for short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 59,930 hides, and 315 bales do.; sales, 67,840 hides and 84 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO.: 7,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 2,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26@26½ lbs., 26c.@26½c., gold, selected; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21½ lbs., 22c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Entre Rios, 21 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 21,500 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 20¾@21 lbs., 24c.@24¼c., gold, selected; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 4,600 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 12 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 3,000 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 400 Dry African, 10 lbs., private terms; 2,050 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 18½c.@20½c., gold, as they run; 1,850 Dry San Juan, 23 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., private terms; 230 Dry West India, 19 lbs., private terms; 3,200 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Matamoras, Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Texas, 23½ lbs., 18½c.@20c., currency, as they run; 425 Dry-salted Matamoras, 28@30 lbs., 18½c., gold; 2,400 Wet-salted Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 43@50 lbs., private terms; 1,325 Wet-salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Wet-salted Texas, 55@65 lbs., private terms; 3,160 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 10¼c., currency, selected; 84 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., 15¼c., gold; also, 6,600 Corrintes at 24c., gold. The stock on hand is 176,900 Hides, and 1,950 bales, (same time last year 66,400 Hides and 350 bales,) as follows: 84,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 5,000 Dry Montevideo, 25,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,800 Dry Orinoco, 4,900 Dry Central America, 7,200 Dry Minas, 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello, &c.; 2,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry and Salted West India, 19,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 17,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 14,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand Cow, 1,750 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 200 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in slack request and heavy, within the range of from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts 526 bales; exports, 235 bales.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair for most kinds at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 208 hhds. and 19 tcs. Cienfuegos, and 174 hhds. and 15 tcs. low-grade Cuba Muscovado on private terms; also, 65 bbls. New-Orleans at 62c.@70c. ₱ gallon. We quote Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@48c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm at $2 40@$2 45 for common to good Strained, ₱ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 1,450 bbls.; receipts of 2,578 bbls., and exports of 553 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely for on the spot and to arrive, and has been quoted again cheaper, with sales reported of 170 bbls. at 47½c.@48c., closing at 47½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; receipts, 507 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47½c.@49c. ₱ gallon: Crude nominal; Resin, $2 35@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 40@$2 75; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in request at 13c., but generally held at 13¼c., thus checking business; 500 bbls. were sold at 13c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in light demand at 17¼c.@17½c. here and 17c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. At the Creek the market has been quoted firmer, on the basis of $4@$4 05, early delivery. Upper and Lower Road, but has been less active. Refined Oil has been held with more confidence, and has been in less liberal supply, but the demand has been less active. Sales have been reported here of 2,900 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 23c.@23¼c., the latter for a small lot to complete a cargo; 1,000 bbls. do., first half of June, seller, at 24c.; 1,000 bbls. do., last half do., buyer, at 24¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., first half of July, seller, at 24½c.; 3,000 bbls. do., last half do., buyer, at 24¼c.@24½c. ₱ gallon, closing strong with 23c. bid, and 23½c. asked for Standard White, prompt delivery. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, prompt delivery, at 22¼c.; 4,500 bbls. do., first half of May, seller, at 22¼c.@22½c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., last half of May, buyer, at 23¼c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 1,549 bbls. to Copenhagen, and 2,367 bbls. to Stettin; and from Philadelphia 156,748 gallons for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet since our last within the range of 26¾@27½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 8¼c.@8½c. for lots in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork has been more active, and prices of Mess have been quoted decidedly stronger, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 525 bbls., in lots, at $18 25@$18 75 for New Western Mess; $18 25 for City do.; $14 50@$15 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $16@$16 25, chiefly $16 25, for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been an active demand noted for New Western Mess on the basis of $18 25@$18 50, closing at $18 50, seller May, and $18 62@$18 75, seller June; sales, 5,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been dull since our last, within the range of 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue in slack request at 11c.@13c. for Hams and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales, 200 pks. Bacon has been quiet at 9c. for Western Long Clear, 9½c. for Short Clear, 9c. for Short Rib, and 8½c. for Cumberland; sales, 110 pks. Lard has been held with confidence, on a reduced offering, and has been moderately sought after for early delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 10¾c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for new Western Steam, and 11c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been made of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller May at 11¼c.; seller June at 11¾c., and seller July on private terms, with 12c. reported bid for the latter month. Beef continues quiet within our previous range; sales have been reported of 190 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been slow of sale at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in demand and quoted steady for prime lots. The range is from $27@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Butter continues in light request at declining prices. We quote; Old Crop State, inferior to prime, 14c.@35c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 11c.@18c.; new Butter at 12c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 1,421 pks. Cheese has been inactive at from 5c.@15c., as the extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 267 boxes.

SKINS—The purchases of Deer have been confined to 5,000 lbs. Para, 3,000 Vera Cruz, and 1,000 lbs. San Juan. Receipts have been 138 bales from Ciudad Bolivar, 76 do. from Greytown, and 11 do. from Vera Cruz. We quote nominally as follows: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. Of Goat sales have been reported of only 160 bales Mexican, 150 do. Curacoa, and 63 bales Calcutta, on private terms. Receipts have been 606 bales from New-Orleans, 486 bales from Brazos, 41 bales from Calcutta, 36 bales from Indianola, 33 bales from Bombay via Liverpool, and 6 bales from Maracaibo. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 52c.@53c.; Cape, 35c.@36c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 44c.; Patna, each, 39c.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,775 bags have been sold to arrive by the British ship *Khersonese* at $1 82½, gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lbs. Market firm.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active and firm, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,364 hhds. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for refining grades Cuba, 10¼c. for Centrifugal, 9¼c. for Martinique, 11½c.@11¾c. for Demerara; also, 4,735 boxes Havana at 8⅜c.@11c., mainly at 10¾c. for Centrifugal, and 8¼c. for Molasses Sugar; and 9,897 bags Manila at about 8¼c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9½c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¾c.@9¼c., and grocery from 9¾c.@10¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in brisk request at from 10¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 lbs. Tallow, at 8¼c.@9c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime; also, 53,000 lbs. stearine, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in request at stronger prices, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at 93½c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 275 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull in all lines, and grain rates to Liverpool by steam have been again quoted weaker, with a limited offering reported. In the chartering line, business has been checked by the firmness of ship-owners. For Liverpool, there were taken 7,300 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel; 160 bales Cotton, by sail, at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb., and 300 tcs. Lard at 28s. 3d. ₱ ton. For a Continental port, direct, a bark from Philadelphia with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, rumored on private terms. For Lisbon or Corunna, an American bark, of 599 tons register, with a full cargo of Tobacco at 38s. 3d. ₱ hhd. For Rio, a British bark, now at Baltimore, with 2,700 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1 05, gold, ₱ bbl., and 5 ₱ cent. primage.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 89½. Monday will be a holiday in the Stock Exchange.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and the account. Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON closed dull; Middling Upland, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, April 29—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL advanced to £32 ₱ ton; SPERM-OIL drooping; no sales above £83.

BOMBAY, April 29.—The shipments of COTTON since the last report to the 28th inst. have been 48,000 bales.

HAVANA, April 29.—SUGAR—Business small but prices firm; Muscovados advancing; fair to good, buoyant at 10 reals. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 23,000 boxes, 3,800 hhds., of which 12,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds. were for the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 441,000 boxes and 28,000 hhds. FLOUR quiet at $13 50@$13 75. COAL OIL easier; tins, 3¾ reals; barrels, 4 reals. LARD quiet; kegs, 17c.; tins, 19½c. POTATOES declining, owing to heavy arrivals, $3@$3 50. WAX steady; Yellow, $9@$9 50; WHITE, $12 50@$13, ₱ arrobe. LUMBER steady; White Pine, $32@$35; Pitch Pine, $26@$28; Box shooks declining, quoted 6@7 reals. HOOPS declining; Long-shaved, $40@$45; Short-shaved, $30@$32. FREIGHTS active. EXCHANGE, on London, 19½ premium; on United States, currency, 60 days, 4@4½ discount; do., in gold, 60 days, 7½@8 premium.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, April 29.—FLOUR more active and unchanged. WHEAT more active and firmer; No. 2 closed $1 23¾ seller May; $1 25 seller last half May; $1 26 seller June; during the afternoon irregular at $1 23¾@$1 23⅞ seller May; $1 26¼ seller June. CORN firm and higher; No. 2 closed 54c. seller May; 55¼c.@55½c. seller June; during the afternoon dull and nominal. OATS higher; No. 2 closed 47¼c. for fresh; 46¾c.@47c. for regular receipts. RYE steady at 81½c.@82½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull; No. 2, 84c. HIGHWINES steady at 87½c. Mess PORK firm at $18 75 seller May; $18 25 seller June. LARD, 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 6¾c. RIB SIDES, 8¾c. Live HOGS active at $5 25@$5 70. CATTLE quiet at $4 45@$6 90. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS to Buffalo unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross, 215 bales; exports coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 675 bales; stock, 5,745 bales. FLOUR dull, and market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 62½@$7 25; do. Extra, $7@$9; do. Family, $8 25@$11; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 37½@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT dull; choice White, $1 90; fair to prime, $1 50@$1 75; prime to choice Red, $1 75@$1 90; fair to good, $1 50@$1 60; common, $1 30@$1 45; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 58; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 55. CORN steady at 76c.@77c. for White Southern; Yellow do. quiet at 77c.; Mixed Western steady at 71c.@73c. OATS dull at 67c.@68c. Mess PORK quiet at $19. BACON firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Rib, 10½c. HAMS, 16c.@16½c. LARD quiet, 12c. WHISKY unchanged.

OSWEGO, April 29—Evening.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White do., $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 43. CORN dull; sales 4,600 bushels at 68c., and 800 bushels at 67c. OATS dull; sales 1,600 bushels Western at 60c.@61c. BARLEY, PEAS and RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c. Lake IMPORTS—52,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 1,075,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—8,300 bushels Corn, 377,000 feet Lumber. GRAIN IN STORE—384,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 18,800 bushels Oats, 36,500 bushels Barley, 10,700 bushels Rye, 8,600 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 13½c.@14c. FLOUR—Low grades drooping; Superfine Winter, $5@$5 25; double Extra do., $5 50@$6. WHEAT firm; Fall, $1 45@$1 60. CORN heavy; Mixed, on the track and in the elevator, 47½c.@50c.; Yellow, in the elevator, 52½c. OATS dull; mixed in elevator, 51c.; do. sacked, 54c.@55c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 10. RYE firmer; 87½c.@90c. WHISKY—Nothing done. TOBACCO firm. HEMP dull at [illegible] $1 50 for undressed. BAGGING dull at 22c.@23c. Mess PORK, $18 25@$18 50. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7½c. BACON irregular; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear, 10c. LARD firm; held at 10¼c.; no sales. HOGS easier; $4 37½@$5 25. CATTLE firm; $3 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; net receipts, 1,949 bales; gross, 2,023 bales; exports, to Havre, 2,519 bales; to Malaga, 502 bales; to Barcelona, 100 bales; to Vera Cruz, 476 bales; coastwise, 1,483 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 172,655 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal; Superfine, $5 65@$5 75; Double Extra, $6 37½; Treble Extra, $6 70@$6 90. CORN easier; Mixed, 70c.@71c.; White, 72c.@74c. OATS—Demand slack and easier; St. Louis, 60c.@61c.; Prime, 63c.@64c.; Choice, 65c. Mess PORK in better demand and firmer at $19. BACON dull and nominal; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. HAMS, 15c.@15½c. GROCERIES unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 122¼; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ₱ cent. premium. GOLD, 111¼.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—COTTON in good demand at full prices. FLOUR in good demand at full prices. WHEAT advancing with a fair demand; No. 1, $1 34@$1 35. CORN firm, with a fair demand at 57c. RYE dull and lower at $1@$1 03. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 54c.@55c. BARLEY advancing, with a fair demand; sales of choice at $1 12@$1 15. PROVISIONS excited; stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Large business done in Bulk MEATS delivered at interior points, at 6c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; at the close but little was offered here or elsewhere. Bulk MEATS held at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8c.@8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. BACON held 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c. for Sides; ¼c. less offered. Mess PORK held $18 75@$19. LARD, 11c. TOBACCO firm, with a fair demand. WHISKY steady, with a moderate demand at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—TOBACCO—Sales, 115 hhds. Lugs at $5@$6; Low to Medium Leaf, $6 50@$10 50. COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR firmer; Plain and Choice Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Extra, $6. WHEAT quiet at $1 40@$1 50. CORN quiet at 58c. OATS quiet at 62½c. RYE quiet; $1 05@$1 10, sacked. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $18. LARD, in tierces, 11¼c. BACON—Packed Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Bulk MEATS—Loose, 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.; Plain, 14½c., packed. WHISKY steady at 88c.

BUFFALO, April 29.—RECEIPTS—122,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn. Rail SHIPMENTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS dull and nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT entirely neglected. CORN in good demand; sales, 50,000 bushels Western, part in small lots, at 60c.@61c. OATS, RYE and BARLEY inactive and nominally unchanged. SEEDS dull at $4 50 for Timothy; $6 for Medium Clover. Mess PORK dull at $19 25. LARD dull at 11½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 90c.

TOLEDO, April 29.—FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN advancing with a fair demand; High Mixed, 59c.; Low Mixed, 57½c. OATS quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS—More inquiry; to Buffalo, 3c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c.; receipts, 690 bales; shipments, 505 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 70c.@71c. OATS firm and scarce at 63c. LARD dull and nominal. Mess PORK weak at $18@$18 50. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 10c.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 26¼; No. 2 do., $1 24¼. OATS steady; No. 2 at 48c. CORN firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 55½c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—WHEAT still dull and heavy. RYE quiet. CORN firmer and higher, with limited supply; sales, one car No. 1 Western Mixed, 73c. BARLEY continues to favor buyers. OATS steady but quiet; 66c.@68c. for Western and State.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 42c. RESIN quiet at $1 75 for Strained, to $6 50 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—WHEAT firmer and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Red, $1 37@$1 38. CORN steady; high Mixed, 64c. OATS quiet; No. 1 State, 54c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $4 60; Refined unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—COTTON steady; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 87 bales; sales, 23 bales; stock, 1,815 bales.

MOBILE, April 29.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 520 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 43,502 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 460 bales; exports coastwise, 803 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 18,177.

BOSTON, April 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 29 bales; gross, 32 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 13,500 bales.

NORFOLK, April 29.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 297 bales; exports coastwise, 558 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,944 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 766 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 45,416 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 29.—COTTON market closed quiet and weak at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Middling; sales, 390 bales; receipts, 80 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
IL POLIUTO, (Italian opera.) Characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and Messrs. Villani, Reyna and Bacelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Modenhauer and Miss Pateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LIAR. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings and Miss Emily Mestayer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Hamilton, Jack, and Miss Hawthorne.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
23d-st., near Broadway.
THE CRITIC. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, Parkes, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUCK. Leading characters by Mr. George Clarke, Mrs. Boniface and Miss Ione Burke.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner Broadway.
RECEPTION AND ART EXHIBITION.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A panic occurred at Fort d'Issy, the Nationals abandoning the works. Gen. Cluseret went to the scene, but could not inspire the fugitives with courage, and a corps known as the "Avengers of Paris" was sent to reoccupy the work. A desperate fight was in progress at the last accounts. The cannonading was violent on Saturday near Asnieres. The Nationals are preparing to abandon Fort Issy, as the Versaillists have already carried the outworks. A sharp engagement had occurred at Les Moulineaux, when the Versailles troops were repulsed. Fort Issy is said to be a complete wreck. The Assembly is to pass a bill providing severe penalties for illegal seizure of property in Paris. The Masonic delegates had been received by President Thiers, who stated that his Government desired peace, but could not surrender to armed insurrection. In the Commune, on Saturday, M. Grousset said there was something offensive in asking Europe to recognize the belligerency of Paris, as it was asking what they already had. The Commune waged war irreproachably, but the Versaillists used explosive bullets, and exposed women and children to death by shelling some of the most thickly-inhabited portions of the city. The Commune threatens to confiscate the property of the Northern Railway, if the Company does not resume the transportation of passenger and provision trains into Paris. A Masonic procession recently planted their flag on the ramparts of Paris under a heavy fire, and several of the Masons were wounded....Mr. Gladstone is said to have resolved to make no further change in the Budget. The United States frigate *Franklin* is in the Tagus.

GENERAL.

Gov. English, of Connecticut, having ordered the customary militia parade for the inauguration of the new Governor at Hartford, which ought to take place on Wednesday, has since countermanded the orders, as he has been informed by authority which it is believed has a controlling influence with the majority, that the Legislature will not, in all probability, decide the question during next week. Indeed, it appears to be settled among those who are to tell the Legislature what to do, that after the organization of the two Houses next Wednesday they will appoint a committee of investigation and adjourn for several days. Further orders will be issued for the parade as soon as it can be ascertained on what day the Legislature will act upon the declaration of the election of the Governor.

Arizona advices state that a body of United States troops encountered Indians in war paint, and killed thirty-four in two fights. They had also corralled 150 Apaches in the Dragoon Mountains and had hopes of killing the entire party.

The amendment to the Connecticut Constitution making Hartford or New-Haven the sole State capital, which passed the Legislature last year, is to come before that body this year, and if again approved by a two-thirds vote, it will go to the people.

Very few returns of the election in West Virginia on the Flick Amendment have been received. The vote was very light, in Wheeling, for instance, only 485 votes being cast. The majority for ratification there was 137. It will take several weeks to ascertain the full vote of the State, as it takes longer to obtain the full returns from West Virginia than from any other State in the Union.

Thomas Boyle, aged seventy, an eccentric bachelor, who has been bell-ringer at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, for twenty years, died on Friday. He left about $80,000 invested in real estate.

A threatened strike of bakers in Boston was averted by conceding their demands.

The decision to be given in the Supreme Court of the United States today will have reference to contracts for gold bullion or specified weights of gold in coined money, and not to the payment of a certain number of dollars in gold. Judgment on the latter point will not probably be given before October.

The President gave a State dinner on Saturday evening to all the foreign Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires and their wives. No other persons were present except Secretary and Mrs. Fish.

John Taggart, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Times*, convicted of a libel on Manager Fox, of the American Variety Theatre, was, on Saturday, sentenced by Judge Paxon to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

Mr. Avery D. Putnam, the gentleman who was struck on the head, on Wednesday night, with a car-hook, in the hands of Wm. Foster, died, on Saturday morning, at St. Luke's Hospital.

The breach in the Erie Canal, at the Oxbow, is extensive. Fully 30,000 yards of earth have gone out. It will require fifteen days to effect repairs. Considerable damage was done to the farms, roads, and buildings below. The canal authorities are taking active measures to repair the breach. The earth will have to be drawn a considerable distance.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco on Saturday, brought in four indictments for libel against the *Daily Chronicle* and one against the *Alta*, newspapers of that city.

Between two and three hundred Indians appeared on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Friday, between Eagle Tail and Monotony, and somewhat obstructed the track.

A caucus of the Republican members of the State Legislature was held on Saturday, at Albany. The result was the issue of an address to the people, in which the action of the Democrats in securing an illegal majority in the Assembly, by depriving Mr. Twombley of his seat, is denounced. An appeal to the Republican Party for combined effort in the future is also made.

An English flying squadron of five ships has arrived at Havana.

Dr. Martin, of Elizabeth, a surgeon employed by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, who has visited the surviving victims of the accident to Barnum's Circus train at Cranford, expresses the opinion that they will all ultimately recover. The bodies of Edward Dwyer and Theodore Conklin, who were killed, were interred in the Elizabeth Poor-house farm, on Saturday.

The Assistant Treasurer, in this City, will purchase for the Government $2,000,000 in bonds each Wednesday during this month, and sell $2,000,000 in gold each Thursday.

A heavy fall of rain, at Meridian, Miss., on Thursday last, caused considerable damage to the railroads in that vicinity.

As Mr. Samuel Shreeves, druggist in Uniontown, D. C., was recently charging a soda fountain the machine burst, and a portion was driven into his breast, causing a frightful wound, which it is feared will result fatally. A boy employed in the store also had his thigh badly lacerated by the explosion, and will probably have to lose his leg by amputation.

The barge *Era*, loaded with 700 bales of hay lying at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, took fire at 8½ on Saturday evening, and was totally destroyed, together with the cargo. The barge and hay were owned by Andrew J. Bogert. Loss, $4,500; supposed to be insured.

Can the Germans Unite with American Republicans?

In the comments made by some of our contemporaries on our recent articles urging the necessity of incorporating more of the German-American population in the Republican ranks, there have been assumptions made which we desire, once and for all, to correct.

We have not been urging a "boundless revel of lager," as a means of winning over these voters, as the *Tribune* persists in stating, nor, as assumed by the Brooklyn *Union*, have we recommended giving up "American habits" for German. What we urge is simply this: The Republican Party was not formed to support reforms in drinking habits any more than to advance reforms in religion. It has its definite municipal and national objects in the field of politics, objects which are sufficiently remote and sufficiently difficult of attainment to satisfy the most energetic and ardent reformer. They are primarily to preserve the fruits of the war at the South, to conduct the National Government economically and with careful regard to the resources of the nation, and to promote municipal purity and honesty.

The latter object in New-York City just now looms up over all others, and affects the daily comfort and prosperity of every inhabitant. To attain this, to purify this City from official corruption and dishonesty, to restore its good name and make its citizenship an honor rather than a disgrace, we need the votes of a large body of respectable and orderly citizens, who are now mainly against us—we mean the German-Americans of New-York State. These, though substantially in sympathy with the Republicans and bitterly opposed to the Catholic Irish, are driven from our ranks by the attempt of many of our friends to urge extreme abstinence legislation on the party. We need not say to the readers of the Times that we have the highest respect for the motives and objects of the "Temperance" Party. We should regret seeming in any way to obstruct their legitimate and moral work. They are struggling with the most gigantic evil of modern civilization, and they do it consistently by themselves abstaining entirely from even innocent indulgence. Still, their field is the moral one, not the political. Extreme legislation will only produce reaction. The Republican Party is, moreover, not the organization for their efforts. They should form a "total abstinence" party, apart from all political organizations. Neither can we forget, when these reformers urge extreme legislation for the laboring classes, that the great majority of the American middle classes do now in their own homes indulge in moderate and innocent drinking, which such laws would not check.

It is also a great mistake, which those who have argued against us in this matter have made, that the Germans demand nothing but unbounded license. The Germans, it is true, have had for generations very different social habits from our own. They are mainly natives of wine countries, and, as is the custom of such people the world over, are in the habit of drinking, in family and socially, somewhat freely of light beers and wines, which are much less alcoholic than our cider. As a general thing, they are less given to intoxication than our own people or the Irish. In arriving here, under a different climate, with stronger liquors in use and dearer wines, and among a people of different social customs, the more sensible part of them see the propriety and necessity of somewhat changing their habits. They behold every day, in the Irish quarters of the City, and in the American bar-rooms, the frightful effects of unrestrained whisky and rum drinking. They see the long roll of crimes against persons and property every Monday morning, committed on the Sunday in our corner groceries and rum-shops. Now, we should be doing violence to all that we know of the good sense of the German-Americans, if we did not suppose that they were open to any reasonable compromise on the subject of public drinking. There is one, for instance, very simple and practical, which has not at all been sufficiently considered, but which would make a vast practical difference in public temperance; that is, a law forbidding the sale of any liquor in places where provisions were sold, thus taking away the incessant temptation from laborers and women who are running up accounts or making purchases in groceries. Then, again, the distinction which could be easily made between selling alcoholic liquors and beers. Or still further, the permitting the opening of beer-gardens on Sunday afternoon. Any, or all of these compromises would, we believe, be acceptable to the great majority of the German-Americans, simply on the grounds of public police and general welfare: the community having the right to preserve a part of one day for its own repose or order, and to forbid dangerous stimulants to the working and other classes when they were most likely to be tempted to criminal actions.

Our own reformers, however, would unhesitatingly reject any such compromises, on the ground of conscience. But the sensible and wise citizen, seeing that in a great cosmopolitan City like this he could not make all the people what he would have them, either in religion or morals, would be glad of the second best thing—to preserve some order and temperance, and check extreme indulgence and crime. United, the German and American Republicans could accomplish this; separated, we have what we see now—corruption in government and unlimited license in social habits.

A Session of Democratic Rule.

The Republican members of the Legislature of 1871 have earned the right to arraign the Democratic Legislature of the session. Whatever were their shortcomings during its earlier stages, they adopted toward its close an attitude worthy of the record and the principles of the great party to which they belong. We give, in another column, the text of their address to the people of the State. We publish also as a companion exposition of the results of a session teeming with infamous usurpations of popular rights, a detailed statement of what the late innovations on our City Charter and their allied schemes are designed to accomplish. From these mutually illustrative statements, can be obtained a tolerably accurate idea of what Democratic ascendency at Albany really means. Its successfully-matured plans have had but one object—the erection of a structure of imperial rule above the ruins of popular liberty. Its leaders have recognized but one principle—the consistent disregard of all principles. The Democratic majority began the session by "an undisguised fraud, amounting to a political crime," and they ended it by a transaction which carries cynical contempt for public opinion to a degree almost without precedent. They have attempted to delude the people by specious professions of economy while practicing the most gigantic extravagance. They have, in short, earned an unique title to historical infamy, whether we regard their unfaithfulness to their own party traditions or their successful assaults upon the structure of our common liberties.

The signers of the address recommend the Republicans of the State to invite "the co-operation of all right-minded Democrats," and to "join in a determined and united effort to bring back legislation to its legitimate functions." In forwarding that effort and giving it due direction, the address itself will be a valuable auxiliary. And this not only because of its clear and convincing statement of facts, but because it affords another evidence of the unity and compactness of the resistance to Democratic misrule which will henceforth be demanded at Albany. The torrent of public indignation which descended on the head of the traitor Winans is a proof that bargains with Tammany have ceased to be regarded as venial sins. "He that is not with us is against us" must henceforth be the motto of the opponents of the Ring.

City Bonds as an Investment.

The Tammany Ring appear to have been seriously exercised, for some days past over certain alleged attacks upon "the City credit." The abuse of this credit by Tweed and his confederates we certainly have had occasion to refer to, and credit, however strong at the outset, which has been long and recklessly abused and its avails openly and notoriously plundered, cannot well protect itself. But we are not aware that any one has questioned the great wealth of the City and County of New-York, which these people are attempting to mortgage at the rate of tens of millions per annum. We have simply given a fair and seasonable warning as to what is soon to follow the recent legislation at Albany. We have said that it is not a good thing for the managers of the institutions for the savings of the people to trust much more than they have already trusted to bonds thus profusely and for the larger part, as the public have reason to believe, corruptly fabricated. We have further urged that it might be a good thing if some of these institutions were to lessen their disproportionate holdings of this class of security, if they could do so without too great a sacrifice, in view of sudden emergencies, where the credit of a City, at the mercy of such rulers, would weigh but little on the Stock Exchange, against the ready cash which their necessities imperatively and on the instant called for.

If we could trust the boasting of the Ring and their newspaper champions, in regard to the readiness and ability of the Sinking Fund Commissioners (only another name for the Ring) to buy ten millions of these bonds, if they should fall below par, we should feel that we had done the savings banks a timely service in thus opening the way for equalizing their investments at once, and without loss. But as the only means in the Sinking Fund, at last accounts, appeared to be already locked up in City and county bonds, it sounds very like humbug of the boldest pretension to talk of cashing ten millions of the same sort of paper to bolster a falling market. The most that we can expect, therefore, is that the trustees of the banks for savings will not be deceived into extending, in place of contracting, this line of investment by such braggart promises. When the real trial comes, the Sinking Fund Commissioners may be as empty-handed in ready cash as the City Treasury itself.

Our recent comments on the relations of the provident institutions of this City and Brooklyn to the fabrication of Tammany bonds, have unexpectedly brought forth the figures, which Connolly says now represent the City and county debt upon which he pays interest today. This may not be the whole debt upon which interest is paid at regular and irregular times, but the confession, as far as it goes, will serve for comparison.

When the City was handed over to Mr. Hoffman, as Mayor, on the 1st of January, 1866, the City and county debt was $42,265,000. It is now, by Connolly's own figures, $82,057,000. Hoffman transferred the City to Oakey Hall on the 1st of January, 1869, without stating how much debt he left to him, and Hall accepted office without telling the public how much he had to shoulder, and the Controller, as far as we are advised, has never, until his note to the newspapers, on Saturday, let the public into the secret of the gross increase for the five years of the Hoffman and Hall rule. Hoffman, at the close of his second year, stated the debt as $46,905,000, but claimed as a set-off an addition of $4,476,000 to the Sinking Fund. How much he contributed in 1868 to the subsequent increase of debt we are unable to know. It is only certain that Hoffman and Hall, under the rule of Sweeny, Tweed, Connolly and themselves, *have added forty millions to the City and county debt*, while the accumulation in the Sinking Fund in the five years is only $8,276,000, leaving the net comparison:

	Debt in gross.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.
January, 1866	$42,265,000	$9,508,000	$32,757,000
April, 1871	82,057,000	17,784,000	64,273,000
Difference	$39,792,000	$8,276,000	$31,516,000

It is possible that Mr. Hoffman did himself injustice, when he left the Mayoralty, in not having the books posted and printed. The suspicion was current then, and has not been allayed since, that he and Tweed & Co. spent enormous sums, in 1868, preliminary to and to carry the State for Seymour and Hoffman, but the increase of the City and county debt, in that year of party excitement and ballot-box stuffing, may not, after all, bear an unfavorable relation to the after plunder of 1869 and 1870, under Hall and Tweed & Co. It is only certain that he left the City Government, at the close of 1869, without a valedictory explanation of what he had done in the line of City finance, to go to Albany, where as Governor he has succeeded in two years in administering the canals in about this proportion to the last year of his Republican predecessor:

	Tolls.	Expenses.	Net revenue.
Sept. 30, 1868	$4,417,000	$1,184,000	$3,233,000
Sept. 30, 1870	3,107,000	2,537,000	569,000

Taken in connection with the details of recent jobs, elaborated elsewhere, these figures are in the highest degree suggestive.

A Mad Family.

Hereditary insanity excites no surprise, although, in spite of Mr. Galton, hereditary genius may. The first, in other words, is common, and the latter exceedingly rare, so that, if the assumption that "great wits to madness nearly are allied" is as true as it is popular, nature maintains a steadfastly definite, if slender distinction between them. Where consanguinity exists, mania in one branch of a family, as is well known, is often attended or succeeded by similar manifestations in another; but in the absence of such relationship, and where mere accidental association alone exists, the spread of insanity from one to another is far more remarkable. A case has just been reported from Kalamazoo which pathologists will probably account one of the most extraordinary on record. It is that of a whole family going mad together, their common monomania having its source in religion.

The house of these people was situated in a remote part of the village, and appears to have been chosen with a view to carrying on their wild freaks unmolested. The family consisted of John Heisler, the father, his wife and five children. All are said to be reasonable on other subjects, but on that of religion to be stark mad. Their dwelling was profusely ornamented with crosses, and to these they paid frequent devotion. Their chief object of devotion was, however, one of the family itself. A poor, little deformed daughter seems to have been typified by them as a sort of "Madre Natura," and to have served as an exemplification of a school of modern French philosophy. The child was placed daily on the house-top, while all the rest of the family would kneel and worship her. This was done with various mystic ceremonies, and was never on any account omitted. Occasionally the whole party would proceed into the adjacent fields and pray aloud, interspersing their supplications with fierce howls. If any of the villagers passed at these times, and occasionally at other times, Heisler would assault them with great ferocity. After a while the family ceased to work, confining their activity to prayers and other corresponding exercises. Sometimes at night terrific outcries would be heard from the house, but none then dared to approach. It presently seemed as if the poor, deluded people were on the point of starvation, and their charitable neighbors then resorted to various devices to supply them with food. Finally it was resolved to arrest the father, Heisler, and put him in the asylum, and see what the effect would be on his family. He remained there for some weeks, and the attending physicians said that he was entirely sound in mind on all subjects save the religious one. Upon his own suggestion he was permitted, after a space, to come and go to the institution at pleasure. In a little while he failed to return. At the same time the frenzy of the whole family took a new phase, and they refused to eat. It became evident that they would soon all die of starvation, and this the village authorities properly determined to prevent.

Anticipating interference, Heisler barred his doors and windows as securely as possible, and, provided with stout hickory clubs and loaded guns, awaited the onset. The spectacle of the unhappy family, six miserable, starving wretches, cowering without fire and babbling forth incoherent prayers, must have been pitiable indeed. An entrance was effected by force at last, and fortunately without bloodshed. A terrible picture of suffering was presented, the poor people looking more like famished beasts than human beings. At first they unanimously refused to swallow food; but on repeated persuasions some of them consented to eat, provided whatever were given them should be consecrated in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Others persisted in refusal, and were made to take sustenance by force. It was thought best to separate the family, as their mania was evidently strengthened by association with each other, and this step was accordingly carried out. The result, so far as heard of, appears to have been favorable in the case of the wife and two of the children, and doubtful with the rest. The man has since been tried before a jury on the charge of vagrancy, and sentenced to a year in the House of Correction. He is still obstinate in declining food, it is said, but, according to a local journal, "he must eat now or go to glory on an empty stomach." This looks like rather harsh treatment for insanity, but the doctors are, perhaps, of opinion that regular hard work may have a good effect on Heisler's case, since gentler discipline failed to help him. It is hoped that the woman and her children may be entirely restored.

Fraudulent Legislation.

The *Sun* makes an unwonted display of virtuous indignation over the action of Gov. Hoffman in signing the Supply bill, in spite of the fact that important items had been inserted in the Engrossing-room, after the bill passed the Legislature. It calls upon the Attorney-General to interpose with an injunction, and prevent the payment of the fraudulent items. The *Sun* has not yet retracted its allegation that these forged items in the bill were inserted at the dictation of "Boss" Tweed; and, if true, the statement furnishes the best reason in the world why Gov. Hoffman could not withhold his signature from the bill. One of these items, we understand, puts some $35,000 into the coffers of the Albany *Argus* Company, which is another good reason why the Governor should overlook the little "irregularity."

There is nothing new in this mode of doing business at Albany. It is notorious that the same thing is done whenever the Democrats control the Legislature, and that it has come to be regarded by Tweed and his followers as a legitimate species of legislation. In the session of 1870 there were tacked on to the City and County Tax Levies, as they appeared on file in the Secretary of State's office, several very important provisions which no one ever heard of during their passage through the Legislature. Among the most notable of them was the clause authorizing the Controller to appoint a fifth Tax Commissioner, and also the clause abolishing the Controller's office as an elective one, and throwing the appointment into the hands of the Mayor.

The difference is, after all, not very appreciable between having such details agreed to by a Legislature controlled by the Tammany Ring, or causing them inserted in the Engrossing-room, under the direction of Tweed. In either case, the people are not allowed to know what the laws really are, until they are signed by the Governor and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Take, for instance, the vitally important measures affecting the interests of New-York City that passed the recent session—the "Amended Charter" and the "Two Per Cent Tax bill." Neither of these bills was ever allowed to be discussed or even read in the popular branch of the Legislature, and there was not a single member of either House, excepting perhaps Tweed himself, who knew or could tell the provisions of one or other of them, when they were sent to the Governor for his signature. Yet these bills were signed by Gov. Hoffman without a moment's hesitation, and are now the law of the State. We are informed that a movement is on foot to test the constitutionality of acts passed in this manner by appeal to the highest Court in the State. The result of this movement remains to be seen. But as long as acts affecting the liberties and the property of a million of people in the City of New-York can be forced through the Legislature without giving members an opportunity to know a word of their contents, it is hardly worth the while to haggle about a few fraudulent items inserted in the Supply bill.

MINOR TOPICS.

The operations of Saturday on the south of Paris resulted in an important success for the Government. An advance was made to within two hundred yards of Fort Issy, and thirty of its sixty guns were dismounted. The Nationals occupying the fort were seized with a panic, and, abandoning the work, fled into the city. Attempts were made by the insurgents to retake the fort, but up to the latest advices, they have proved unsuccessful. The line of forts on the south of Paris is now broken, and the Government will be able to push its offensive works nearer the city, and take the neighboring forts in reverse. Under circumstances so auspicious to the Government cause, the resistance of Paris, if the operations against it be vigorously carried on, cannot be much longer continued.

Dr. Dollinger's protest against the reception of the infallibility dogma is already bearing fruit. The Bavarian Government has refused the Archbishop of Bamberg the permission he desired to publish the decrees of the late Council within the eminently Catholic German realm of King Ludwig. As a further evidence of the revolt of Teutonic Catholicism against Latin, we have an association of Catholic citizens of Munich indorsing the course of their greatest theologian, and calling upon the Government to oppose the dangerous consequences of the infallibility dogma by all the means at its disposal. Pius IX. may live to see his frantic efforts to aggrandize the Papal Chair result in a schism almost, if not altogether as formidable as that which Leo X. created by his unscrupulous measures to complete the Pagan magnificence of Rome.

The vote on the amendment to the Constitution of West Virginia, which is known as the "Flick Amendment," was very light. The election was held on the 27th of April, but, as yet, sufficient returns have not been received to determine the result. The amendment was looked upon with considerable disfavor by both parties. The prejudice of the Democrats against negro suffrage would not permit them to accord it even the tacit recognition of a vote in favor of striking out the now useless word "white" from the qualifications of electors. The Republicans, on the other hand, while wishing to strike out the word white, were unwilling to do so when a favorable vote would remove all disabilities from the late rebels. Sentiments of this kind kept a very large proportion of both parties from the polls. When to this is added the usual indifference of the people to purely abstract questions, the cause of the light vote is sufficiently explained.

It is announced that the American Tontine Life Insurance Company, after a brief existence of about three years, is, by a vote of its directors, to go into voluntary liquidation. Fortunately for all parties concerned, the Company can take this step without prejudicing the interests of either policy-holders, stockholders, or the general public. There are sufficient assets on hand, as shown by its last statement, to re-insure all outstanding risks and pay back the capital with a pretty fair percentage of profit for its use. In the present condition of the business, and considering the slight prospect of any speedy improvement, we are not surprised at the decision of these directors—unless, indeed, because of its unusual wisdom.

The break in the Erie Canal, at the Oxbow, near Fairport, is a more serious affair than as first reported. Thirty thousand yards of earth were carried out, and a large amount of damage done to the neighboring farms. Navigation will be delayed on the western division for fifteen days and perhaps longer. A large sum of money has been drawn from the State Treasury for canal repairs, and had one-third of it been properly expended this break would not have occurred. There is not the slightest excuse for it. On the day when navigation was to have been resumed, and when consequently the canal banks should have been the strongest, a break occurs which it will cost thousands of dollars to repair, and thousands more to settle contingent claims for damages, besides being the occasion of considerable loss to those carrying freight by canal. This delay of navigation will fully counterbalance the advantage gained from reduction of tolls, and is a commentary on Democratic canal management which cannot be explained away.

Commuters living on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are exercised over the prospect, which, perhaps, is all imaginary, that at the coming session of the Connecticut Legislature, the attempt will be made to procure the repeal of the law regulating the commutation system of the Company. The law of Connecticut now forbids any advance in fare or change of system. Two years ago the Company tried to introduce the coupon plan of tickets, but the commuters very strongly objected, and, as a compromise, the plan was adopted of obliging them to show their tickets on every trip, and in default thereof to pay full fare. This has worked pretty smoothly, notwithstanding the discontent of those who thought it hard to have to pay their fare, after having already paid their commutation. One or two law-suits have grown out of this source of unpleasantness; but the Railroad Company has held its ground. The new terror grows out of the recent election of the President of the Company to the Senate of Connecticut, and the surmise seems well founded that there is a purpose behind this political move which bodes no good to the hundreds of daily pilgrims to and from the Nutmeg State. There were symptoms, last year, of a disposition on the part of the Company to obtain the repeal of the law which restricts their greed for greater profits; but it was found wise not to introduce any bill in this direction at that time. Now, however, when they have their President among the Senators, it may appear an easier undertaking. Meanwhile the good people who have invested their money in country homes in Connecticut, will need to watch matters closely, lest they awake some fine morning to learn that they have become the victims of the process so successfully carried out on the Hudson River and Harlem Roads.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is completed and will be opened for business this week. This road will shorten the time between the Cities of New-York and New-Orleans about twelve hours. The State of Alabama indorsed the bonds of this railroad to the amount of $16,000 per mile, and also contributed in its aid State bonds to the amount of $2,000,000. Through the carelessness of Gov. Smith in indorsing the bonds the Railroad Company is said to have been able to effect an over issue of indorsed bonds to the amount of $1,300,000. This matter has formed the subject for several letters addressed to the people by Ex-Gov. Smith and Gov. Lindsay. The Legislature instructed Gov. Lindsay to find how many of these bonds were in the hands of holders ignorant of their character. As nearly as can be gathered from his letters he thinks that they all are so held. Ex-Gov. Smith, on the other hand, while confessing great carelessness on his part, thinks that the over issue is held by parties cognizant of the fact, and that the State should not be held by his indorsement.

Death of a Young Boston Journalist.

Mr. George B. Woods, of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, died at his residence in that city on Saturday morning last, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He was the son of Edwin Woods, cashier of the First National Bank in Barre, Mass., and from boyhood had been connected with the Press. He was in Washington, in his position of Washington correspondent, for several weeks at the close of the late session of Congress, and on his return became seriously ill. The disease of which he died has long affected him, and the preservation of his life for several years has been largely owing to his own personal care. A cold probably accelerated a fatal result. Of him the *Transcript* says:

"The death of George B. Woods in this city this morning takes from journalism and literature a young man of marked ability, full of promise, esteemed and loved by a large circle of friends, who knew of his acquirements, and his honorable and pure character. A native of Barre, Mass., his name is familiar to our community, as editor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, from his connection with the *Daily Advertiser*, on which he did so much admirable and diversified work, and as a correspondent of that and other papers, making the signature of 'Wachusett' his own, and the mark of letters of uncommon merit and finished excellence. For clear and acute criticism, vivid descriptive power, ease, flow, and accuracy of style, as well as for careful thought and evidence of [illegible] culture, his writings were justly regarded as forcible, varied, attractive, and singularly mature.

From childhood Mr. Woods was physically feeble and delicate, almost constantly threatened with pulmonary complaints. His brave heart and vigorous will fought a steady battle with and kept at bay for years the insidious disease to which even his courage and energy have been compelled to succumb. The writer of these hasty lines, while be could hardly be called intimate, as younger friends were, with the subject of them, enjoyed some opportunity to admire his fine mind, mental honesty and independence, conscientious fidelity to duty, warm and gentle affections and thorough manliness. Though the long-watched struggle in his case has ended as many have foreseen or feared, it is with sadness that we find ourselves called upon to pay a sincere tribute to the memory of one who will be so missed in all the relations of life, and whose loss will bring such deep sorrow to those that were so dear to him. Mr. Woods leaves a widow and one infant child."

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

ITALIAN OPERA.

After our repeated references to Signor Albites' season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, it is hardly necessary to say again that the performances will be commenced to-night. We do so, however, for the occasion is one of interest and moment. "Poliuto" is the opera this evening. Signor Villani's debut has been awaited with much pleasant anticipation for some days, and the return of Miss Kellogg is also looked forward to with agreeable premonitions. We once more wish the enterprise success.

GERMAN OPERA.

The management of the Stadt Theatre, which has this season done wonders in producing a large number of operas, and has already crowned its triumphs by bringing out, for the first time in this country, Wagner's "Lohengrin," will make a further effort to add to its laurels by offering to the frequenters of the house, to-morrow night, Meyerbeer's "Africaine." In order that a complete rehearsal of that work may be had, the Stadt will be closed this evening. To-morrow's performance will have additional importance conferred upon it, as it is declared to be the benefit entertainment of Mme. Louise Lichtmay, an artist whose talent, conscientiousness and industry are equally deserving of praise. We subjoin the distribution of parts for the revival:

Dom Pedro	Herr Franosch
Dom Diego	Herr Weinlich
Ines	Fraulein Roemer
Grand Inquisitor	Herr Formes
Vasco de Gama	Herr Bernard
Nelusko	Herr Vierling
Chief Brahmin	Herr Formes
Selika	Frau Lichtmay

TO-NIGHT'S NOVELTIES.

At Wallack's "Americans in Paris" will be brought out for the first time this season, as a prefix to "The Liar."....At Niblo's Mr. Davenport will commence a series of performances, his picture of *Sir Giles Overreach* being the first intended for presentation....At Wood's Museum a revival of "Uncle's Tom's Cabin" is proclaimed...."The Egg Feat" is to be a new and potent attraction of the Japanese programme of this week at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall.

SHAKESPEARE IN BOSTON.

An attractive series of representations of the Shakespearean drama was given at the Boston Theatre last week, the combined services of Messrs. Wm. Creswick, Walter Montgomery, James Bennett, and Charles Kemble Mason, having been previously secured. "Othello," "Julius Cæsar," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Macbeth" were produced in turn, and the performances seem to have been followed with much attention, and to have caused great pleasure. Mr. Creswick's reception, on Monday last, was most cordial, and the impressiveness of his acting, which had not been enjoyed in Boston for a quarter of a century, was proven by calls before the curtain at the close of the three first acts and of the fifth, "Othello" being the play. Mr. Montgomery is exceedingly popular, and his return was the occasion of a hearty welcome. The newspapers speak with such warm commendation of Mr. Bennett's *Iago* that we are constrained to regret not having witnessed his rendering of the part, instead of his first and only effort here. Yesterday week, we may add in this place, was the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. The day was celebrated in Boston by a banquet at the St. James Hotel. Mr. J. B. Booth presided, and numerous incidents of a kind to be cheerily remembered, followed the chairman's opening remarks.

The Murder of a Colored County Commissioner in South Carolina—A Democratic Writer Shows How an Armed Band of Negroes Proved to be, on Examination, Unarmed, Quiet and Orderly.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Manning, S. C., April 23, 1871—Sunday Night.

On Wednesday evening last, April 19, Peter J. Lemon, (colored,) Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Clarendon County, was killed by some unknown person or persons about 6 o'clock.

The facts, as your correspondent can learn, are as follows: On the day above mentioned, Lemon came into town from his home on Santee River, and after transacting some business left. On his return home, and when near Fellowship Church, about three miles from this place, was shot by some unknown person with buckshot, twenty-one of which entered his body, causing instant death. His body was found the next morning lying on his buggy floor, near the place, by some laborers passing.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts above stated.

The news of Lemon's death created the most intense excitement among the colored people, they attributing his death to the whites, and on Saturday a band of negroes, numbering at least seventy-five, armed with muskets and pistols (said to be the militia company formerly commanded by Lemon) marched to this place with the intention, they said, of avenging his death. When in about a half mile of the village they halted, and, after putting out a guard, sent a few of their number in for the purpose of reconnoitering. These were informed by our Intendant that no armed band would be permitted to march into town, and precaution was taken to render such assistance to our municipal and civil authorities as would be necessary to maintain the peace. About 3 o'clock a portion of the band, about fifty in number, in command of a Lieutenant, *unarmed*, however, with the exception of a few, rode horseback into the public square of the town, and inquired for a negro man by the name of Edward Nelson, who they accused of being the murderer, and stating that they had testimony sufficient to convict him. Upon this, the Coroner informed them that he would examine their witnesses on Monday. This statement of theirs is thought to be only a ruse; for while one would accuse Nelson, others would charge it to the whites. After an hour's talk, they rejoined their armed companions without the suburbs and took, as we suppose, their march home. Our citizens anticipate some trouble here on Monday, but are fully prepared for the emergency. There is a cool, calm determination on the part of the whites to abide by and obey the laws—commit no overt act, but simply to defend themselves.

To sum up, Peter Lemon, a colored County Commissioner, is killed near this place on Wednesday last, by some one unknown. On Saturday following, a band of armed negroes, disregarding all law and order, march to this place to avenge his death upon the whites, the effect of which has caused considerable excitement and a feeling of insecurity among our people, a loss of several days of both farmers and horses out of the crops.

Monday Night.—As I was unable to get this off by today's mail, I will add that the Coroner went this morning, accompanied by a great many of our citizens, to the scene of the late murder. They returned this evening, and I am informed that they met at the place about 100 negroes, a few of whom were armed; *the majority being unarmed, and a more orderly and quiet gang of negroes were never seen.* The testimony of the witnesses furnished was taken, but the Coroner informs me that it amounted to nothing but hearsay, and points to no one. So the question as to the guilty one remains as yet unanswered. All is quiet to-night, and a stranger passing could little suspect that a day or so ago our quiet little village was the scene of so much excitement

THE RULE OF FOUR.

Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall.

MODERN DEMOCRACY ILLUSTRATED

The Latest Burlesque on Popular Government.

Result of the Winter's Campaign at the State Capital.

ABSOLUTE POWER OF THE RING.

The Metropolis at the Mercy of the Usurpers—The Beginning of the End.

It was a favorite maxim of the recently dethroned Emperor, NAPOLEON III., that the inevitable tendency of Democracy is to tyranny, and that it must necessarily end in a despotism. Whatever lack of instances that remarkable man may have had for a full and complete illustration of his theory, is being rapidly supplied in the history of New-York City, under the rule of the corrupt clique of politicians, who, for lack of a better name, have been termed the "Ring." Thus far the tyranny here has only assumed the intermediate form of a mercenary and unscrupulous oligarchy; the next step will be the despotism of the "one-man power." So far as the people are concerned, one form is as bad as the other; or, if there be a choice, the single despot would be entitled to the preference. The *modus operandi* by which the present status in our municipal government has been reached, would furnish an interesting inquiry for the political student. How four men, possessing very little personal popularity, and of no character whatever for political honesty or consistency, have managed, under a government of pure Democracy, with universal suffrage as a basis, to wrest all power from the hands of the people, and invest themselves with almost supreme authority over the persons and the property of the citizens of the first city in America, must appear to most men inexplicable.

HOW THE THING WAS DONE.

And yet to those who have watched the workings of the political machine in this City, for the last ten years, there is nothing strange or wonderful about it. Without dwelling upon the various stages in the progress of Democracy toward tyranny during that time, it is sufficient to say that the work commenced with the corruption of the source of political power—the ballot-box. It began with the employment by the Democratic Party of the reckless and criminal element in our population—the roughs, rowdies, shoulder-hitters and thieves—to carry elections by intimidation and fraud, that could not be carried by honest votes. In the course of time, all ideas of the sanctity of the ballot were obliterated from the popular mind; repeating, false counting and ballot-box stuffing were recognized as legitimate electioneering agencies. "Everything is fair in politics," came to be an accepted maxim, and the result is that today there is not one Democrat in twenty, high or low, rich or poor, in this City, who does not countenance, encourage and defend any and every species of fraud on election day, so long as it tends to secure the success of his party. The men who, at first, were hired for a few dollars to do this criminal work for the party leaders on election day, soon discovered their importance, and began to demand a share in the spoils of office. The ignorant prize-fighter or bully who could organize a band of repeaters became as useful to the party as the most sagacious politician or the most brilliant orator. His claims, of course, had to be acknowledged, and thus the worst and most dangerous element of society was placed on an equal footing in our politics with the best. Men who had all their lives been law-breakers, suddenly became law-makers. These men are filling our offices today. Not a department of the City Government is without them. Bedizened with diamonds, they strut about among us as Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Judges, Commissioners, Clerks and officers of Court, Assemblymen and Senators. With the incoming of such characters, men of culture, self-respect, and conscience, were compelled to abandon the field of politics, to escape their society, and the municipal Government was handed over to the control of the positive dregs of the community, led on by a Ring of mercenary and unscrupulous knaves who make politics a trade. By the aid of a shrewd and cunning book-keeper whom they installed as the financial officer of the City, and whose accounts for nearly three years have been carefully concealed from the public, this "Ring" have amassed for themselves untold millions out of the hard earnings of our tax-payers. And with their increasing wealth has grown the lust of power. Having thoroughly debauched the body politic by their election frauds, and their wholesale bribery and corruption, (for which their victims, the tax-payers, were made to furnish the means,) they at last conceived the bold idea of grasping all authority in their own hands, and making themselves absolute dictators over Manhattan Island. This idea was successfully carried out at Albany during the past Winter. The system which began years ago by corrupting the source of political power, has culminated in a series of acts—forced through the Legislature by bribery and fraud—which destroy every vestige of popular government in this City, and establishes an oligarchy composed of PETER B. SWEENY, WM. M. TWEED, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and A. OAKEY HALL.

Few of our citizens are yet aware of the full import and effect of the act relating to New-York that passed the Legislature the last week of the session. No one, not even the members who voted for or against them, knew, or was permitted to know, their contents till after they were signed by the Governor and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. Neither the amended charter nor the Two per Cent. Tax Levy, as they passed the Legislature, were ever printed, discussed, or even read in manuscript in either House, but members were forced, by the tyranny of the majority, to record their votes for or against them, without knowing anything whatever of their contents. Whether such legislation is constitutional and binding upon the people is a question which the Courts may be called upon to decide hereafter. The nature of the acts themselves, as they now stand recorded in the archives of the State, is what our citizens are most interested in at the present time. In order to afford our readers an idea of the real character and effect of these extraordinary measures, so that they may know where they stand, who are their masters, and what rights—if any—they have left, we have prepared the following brief summary of their most important provisions. And first let us look at the

AMENDED CHARTER.

This document begins by wresting from the hands of the people all the leading offices that were left of an elective character by last year's charter, and putting them in the hands of Mayor HALL. The Controller, the Corporation Counsel, the Commissioners constituting the Board of Education, the School Trustees and the Inspectors of Common Schools—officers who have from time immemorial been elected by the people—are hereafter to be appointed by the Mayor. The only City officers left to be filled by popular election, exclusive of the Mayor, are the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and the term of office of the present members of these Boards, all of whom got their nominations from the "Ring," and are its pliant tools, has been extended a year beyond the time for which they were elected. The county officers—Sheriff, Register, District-Attorney, County Clerk and Coroners—are required to remain elective by the Constitution of the State; otherwise, they too would have been turned over to the Mayor for appointment.

With regard to the Controller's office, it was of the utmost importance to the interests of the people that it should continue elective, for the Controller holds the purse strings of the City, and, if he be an honest man, can prevent all fraudulent or suspicious drafts upon the treasury by refusing to pay them. The extraordinary means that have been resorted to by the "Ring" to keep RICHARD B. CONNOLLY at the head of that office, and prevent his being superseded by any other man, more than justify all the suspicions that have been expressed or intimated with regard to defalcations and frauds in the Finance Department. When the new charter passed a year ago, the office of Controller was left, as it always had been, an elective office. CONNOLLY's term was to expire the 1st of last January, and his successor was to be elected in November. After the passage of the charter, and before the adjournment, of the Legislature, it became evident to the Ring that CONOLLY would not be re-elected. A man not particularly friendly to the Ring was known to be an aspirant for the place, and was almost certain to be elected. And, if he was elected, the true condition of that office would be made public, and all future raids on the City Treasury by the Ring would be blocked. In this emergency the "Ring" had a clause surreptitiously inserted in the Tax Levy, which passed on the last day of the session, of 1870, abolishing the office of Controller as an elective office, and authorizing the appointment of that official by the Mayor for the term of four years—the appointment to be made *within three days* after the passage of the act. Scarcely a member of the Legislature knew there was any such clause in the Tax Levy when it passed, and, before the fact was known or suspected by the public at large, Mayor HALL had made the appointment, and thereby cut off all opportunity for a popular protest, which otherwise would have been entered, against continuing Mr. CONNOLLY in the office. As the Fall election approached, the Ring ascertained that it was the intention of the "anti"-Tammany portion of the Democratic Party to run a candidate for Controller, on the ground that the clause smuggled into the Tax Levy was unconstitutional. The Ring proposed to treat this objection with contempt, and in their nominating convention made no mention of a candidate for Controller, relying on the legality of their appointment. On the morning of the election, however, they were found to have on hand at the polls a full supply of tickets for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for Controller. The election passed off; CONNOLLY's vote fell far behind his ticket—so far that when the Board of Supervisors came to make the official canvass they were ashamed to announce it, and it has never been officially announced to this day. But the nervous anxiety of the "Ring" about their favorite Controller did not end here. They must put his right to the office beyond question. Hence the provision in the amended charter just passed, which not only confirms the appointment made pursuant to the clause in the Tax Levy, but authorizes his reappointment by the Mayor for all time to come. It only remains for the "Ring" to get a pot of hot glue and stick "Slippery Dick" fast to his seat, and then they may possibly rest easy. We have entered thus at length into the Controller's case in order that the public may be able to understand the secret, though obvious, reasons which actuated the "Ring" in resorting to such extraordinary and unheard of measures to continue in the office of Controller of the City of New-York a man who, for nearly three years, has persistently refused to give the people any account of the transactions of his office.

The next, and perhaps the most important, provision of the "Amended Charter" is that which places in the hands of the "Ring" the sole and exclusive power to levy taxes upon the people and to disburse the money so raised as they see fit. Such authority was never before conferred on any four men or any number of men not elected by the people, under any Government pretending to be free.

The "Two per Cent. Tax Levy," it will be borne in mind, confers the same power upon the same individuals for two years (1871 and 1872,) subject to the restriction that the amount of the tax shall not exceed two per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the City for the present year; and the further restriction that the total sum raised each year shall not exceed $25,000,000. The provision of the amended charter continues this power in in the hands of the same parties for all time to come, and relieves them, after next year, from all restrictions whatever. The following is the language of the act:

> "The Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, (meaning A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WM. M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY,) shall and are hereby directed on and after the 1st day of December in each and every year hereafter, and immediately for the current year, being the year 1871, to make and agree upon the estimates of the various sums of money which in their discretion shall be required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the various Boards and Commissions; the Commissions and Departments, whether executive, judicial, legislative, or administrative of the City Government; and also for paying the interest on the said debt, and the principal of said debt falling due, and for providing for charitable and other objects, and thereupon to fix and determine the amount of all such estimates, which amounts, when so established by said Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, by the concurring vote of all present, shall thereby become appropriated as the amount of money required as aforesaid. That amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, by the Controller, as the aggregate expenses of said Government for one year, and said Board of Supervisors are hereby impowered and directed annually to cause the said amount of money, estimated, required and certified as aforesaid, to be according to law raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the said City and County of New-York."

It will be seen by the above that the Board of Supervisors, the only representative body in the premises, have no discretion whatever, but are empowered and directed to raise whatever amount TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL shall decide "in their discretion" to be required to defray all the various expenses necessary, &c., &c. No application to the Legislature or to any other body representing the people is hereafter necessary to ratify and confirm the estimates made by these four men—thus leaving in their own hands, the exclusive power to levy taxes and to designate the amount to be raised. It will also be noted that in the "estimates" to be made by the Ring are included, "and for providing for charitable and *other* objects." Those "other objects" may be for the support of sectarian schools, for political purposes, or even for replenishing the private pockets of the "Ring." There is nothing in the act to prevent the money from being devoted to either of these "objects," nor is there any limit to the amount to be thus spent. Unlimited power is by this act intrusted to SWEENY, TWEED, CONNOLLY and HALL to give away the people's money in charity, and they alone are to select the charities and designate the amounts that each shall receive. It is easy to see how the entire Catholic vote of the City can be subsidized to the support of the "Ring" by the power thus conferred, and the reign of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL indefinitely prolonged. But this is not all that the Ring is authorized to do in the "charitable" line. The concluding portion of the same section from which the above extract is taken reads as follows:

> "The Excise moneys derived from licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors since the organization of the present Board of Excise Commissioners, and the moneys hereafter received for such licenses, shall be appropriated for charitable purposes by the before-mentioned officers, as they in each year determine, from time to time, as to objects, purposes and amounts; and the proper officers shall deposit such excise moneys with the Chamberlain, who shall hold them at the disposal of the before-mentioned officers, the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Board of Public Parks."

Nor have the public any idea of the amount of money belonging to the City and what ought to be devoted to the payment of its debt, that is here handed over to PETER B. SWEENY, WM. M. TWEED, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and A. OAKEY HALL to be disbursed, as they "in each year shall determine," both "as to objects, purposes and amounts." The new Excise Board has been in existence about a year, and, like all the rest of the "Departments" and "Boards" under the Ring charter, it has never thought it worth the while to make any report of its doings to the public, and, therefore, the public is in ignorance of the amount of money it has received for liquor licenses. When the Republican Excise Commission was in existence it used to turn over to the treasury over $1,200,000 annually. As gin-mills have multiplied largely since the new Board came into power, the amount received by them ought at least to be equal to what it was before. But supposing it to be one-half—which, we understand, is about what the Board claims to have taken in—we then have upward of $600,000 from this source, which, under the amended charter, is to be turned over to the Ring to help them carry on their "charitable" operations. No wonder "Boss" TWEED can donate $50,000 a year to his native Ward. Next Winter his confederates of the Ring will be able to match his munificence and "go him several thousands better." With the yearly fund accruing to the Excise Board at their disposal, and the unlimited amount they are authorized to raise by taxation for charitable and "other" purposes, there ought not to be a charitable institution, a sectarian school, or even a poor man in the City, who cannot be bought over to sing the praises of PETER B. SWEENY, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and WM. M. TWEED.

Another shrewd provision of the amended charter is that which makes OAKEY HALL a member, *ex officio*, of the Police Commission, with all the powers of the other Commissioners, except the "appointment of patrolmen." This practically reduces the Police of the City to a partisan organization, the very thing the people have been trying to avoid ever since the sad experience they had when the Police was the body-guard of FERNANDO WOOD, and was used to serve his political ambition. There is no mistaking the object of this provision of the amended charter. Although all power has been taken from the hands of the people that could be taken under the Constitution, yet there are some officers to be elected still. The Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, county officers, are still subject to the votes of the people. Even the Mayor has got to be elected again in two years, since he found it impossible to appoint himself to the office. It was therefore necessary that the Police should receive the right kind of instructions on election day; that they should not interfere with the gangs of repeaters employed by the Ring; that they should keep Republicans and Democratic opponents of the Ring at a respectful distance from the polls, particularly when the canvass of the votes was about to be made. All this and much more will be attended to now that Mayor HALL is made a member of the Police Commission and the Ring has obtained a controlling influence in the Board.

There are many more provisions of the amended charter designed to consolidate and perpetuate the power of the Ring oligarchy, but we only have space to notice in conclusion the stupendous money-making jobs that are put into their hands by the amendments to section 119. By this section the four men above mentioned, with the addition of the Corporation Counsel and the Tax Commissioners, of which latter the notorious NATHANIEL SANDS is *magna pars*, if not chief *caput*, are intrusted with the whole business of "opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering, and closing streets and avenues, and parts of streets and avenues, in all that part of the City of New-York south of Fifty-ninth-street," for all time to come. They have full power to alter the map of the City of New-York to suit their tastes; and by another provision of the amended charter they are invested with authority to *sell any or all of the property of the City* and place the funds in the hands of the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," or, in other words, to put it in their own pockets, since the "Ring" and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are one and the same thing. All the public buildings of the City, the school-houses, station-houses, engine-houses, markets, docks, even the Central Park itself, can be sold out any day by TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, and the money disposed of to suit themselves. Such, in brief, are the powers conferred upon these four men by one of the acts which the bribery of WINANS enabled them to get through the last Legislature.

THE TWO PER CENT. TAX LEVY.

So much has been said and written about this scheme of the Ring that we presume our readers are already familiar with its leading features. Like the provision of the amended charter relating to future tax levies, it enables the quadruple oligarchy before mentioned to raise during the next two years $25,000,000 annually, and apportion it among the various departments, as the interests of the Ring shall require. When the bill was first introduced in the Legislature, its authors told the public that the total amount to be levied on our tax-payers was $22,000,000, but before it passed they had increased the sum by $3,000,000. Such a trifling increase they looked upon as a mere bagatelle, which would escape notice. In disbursing this $25,000,000 they are authorized to transfer appropriations from one department to another as they shall think proper, and thus keep the heads of each department in subjection by threatening to withdraw the supplies. There is nothing to hinder their withdrawing all appropriations from the Board of Education, and thus accomplishing by a simple *coup d'état* the object so long sought for by the Catholic Church—the breaking up of the common schools of the City. Another provision in the Two per Cent. bill—inserted at the last moment—authorizes the Ring to "regulate all salaries of officers and employes of the City Government," thus bringing under direct subjection every man holding office under, or in any way connected with the City Government. Another provision opens the way for subsidizing the Press of this City. This delicate duty is intrusted to two members of the Ring—CONNOLLY and HALL—who are authorized to select nine daily and nine weekly papers to do the Corporation advertising. One paper is all that the public necessity requires for such a purpose; but if only one was selected there would be seventeen less journals to sound the praises of the Ring. A glance at the editorial columns of the Press of this City will enable any reader to tell what papers have been selected without looking for the Corporation advertisements. These are merely incidental provisions of the Two per Cent. bill. The primary object of the measure was to accumulate in the hands of the Ring a surplus sufficient to cover up the defalcations believed to exist in the Finance Department. The twenty-five millions authorized to be raised under the bill exceeds by at least seven millions the necessary requirements of the City Government. The surplus can be devoted to "squaring the accounts" of the Controller, and "for other purposes." By the aid of another Ring bill that passed during the late session to "consolidate the debt of the City and County of New-York," it believed that everything can be straightened out in the Finance Department and the past frauds and iniquities of the Ring covered up and buried out of sight. In conclusion, it should be borne in mind, with reference to this "two per cent." Tax Levy, that the $25,000,000 to be raised under it by no means comprises all the burden that is to be imposed on our tax-payers for the coming year. In addition to this large sum the Ring were authorized by the late Legislature to run the City in debt upward of $16,000,000 by the issue of bonds, during the present year. The following are the items of the various appropriations for which the bonds of the City are to be issued by the Controller:

For investment in Viaduct Railway stock	$5,000,000
For park improvements	3,600,000
For dock improvements (yearly, act of 1870)	3,000,000
For water-pipes, water-meters, &c.	1,500,000
For increasing water supply, (yearly)	1,000,000
For completion of Court-house in City Hall Park	750,000
For fire alarm telegraph	450,000
For parade ground, above Fifty-ninth-street	350,000
For completion of Court-house, 9th Jud. Dis.	300,000
For completion of Court-house, 3d Jud. Dis.	300,000
For Sheriff O'Brien's claim, (estimated)	250,000
For repairing sewers, (yearly)	100,000
For care of persons having contagious diseases	100,000
For new bell-tower, Third Judicial District	50,000
Total	$16,150,000

The above, added to the twenty-five millions to be raised by direct tax, makes upward of $41,000,000 as the expense of supporting our four rulers for the year 1871.

THE AMENDED REGISTRY.

This bill is designed to facilitate and perpetuate that corruption of the source of political power through which the oligarchy that is now established over us has attained to its present position. The bill extends the time in which voters may register up to the Saturday night preceding the day of election—thus leaving only one working day in which frauds upon the registry can be detected. The law as passed a year ago under a solemn compact between the Republicans and Democrats in the Legislature, which has now been shamefully violated, provided that the registry of voters should cease a full week prior to the election. Under this law the Republicans were enabled last Fall to ferret out over 15,000 cases of fraudulent registry. All these men were spotted, and their votes kept out of the ballot-box. Had it not been for the week's time thus afforded to detect the repeaters the Democratic majority would have been from 15,000 to 20,000 greater than it was. But under the Registry law as amended it will be impossible to detect and stop these frauds upon the ballot-box for lack of time, and this is the reason why the the law was amended. The Ring dare not submit to an honest election in this City, notwithstanding they have all the money, the power and the patronage of the City in their hands. Hence the necessity of reopening the door to wholesale frauds upon the ballot. As the law stands now they can carry any election they please and by any majority they please. What votes they can't get by repeating they can make up by false counting. All the inspectors and canvassers of election were elected in the interest of the Ring or appointed directly by Mayor HALL, and the amended Registry gives him the additional power to appoint the poll-clerks. It also permits a person who has not registered at all to vote on election day by simply making his unsupported affidavit, before any notary or before any Ring inspector of election, that it was not possible or convenient for him to register. All of the safeguards of the Registry law are broken down by the amendments, and the law might as well have been repealed altogether. The only hope remaining for honest voters is that a proper and stringent Registry law will be enacted by the next Congress. Indeed, the citizens of New-York may well ask, in view of the recent legislation at Albany, and the position in which it has left the City, whether Congress is not constitutionally bound to give us something more than a Registry law—whether, in fact, it is not under obligation to restore to us a republican form of government?

OUR CITY RULERS.

The Providential Agency by Which we Shall get Rid of Them—Views of Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, on "The Agencies of Providence." The reverend gentleman defined the meaning of the phrase "Providence of God" as understood in every-day life, asserting, in opposition to the doctrine entertained by some, that whatever He did He did in person; that His work was general and special, and everything was regulated by certain processes under a natural law. In this connection he combated the fallacies of the Catholic and Spiritualistic theories with regard to the communion of the spirits of the dead with their friends on earth, observing that the methods by which the doctrines were sought to be established partook rather of an earthly than a spiritual origin, and he had personal knowledge, in reference to the alleged association of spirits, of their utter absurdity and falsehood. He asked for an instance where a special interposition was made by God to accomplish any particular object. He gave us his laws through Moses and the Prophets; the Bible was a human composition, and the Scripture did not contain a sentence that was not spoken by human lips. Every great invention of the world was the result of human labors and human genius; the poor were benefited only through their agency, and if the human heart was silent the heavens themselves would remain mute. Our conception of the goodness of human nature, he said, measured our conception of the goodness of the Divine nature, and on this subject he referred to the grandest magazine of living force in the universe—man. New-York contained a million inhabitants, and could boast of men the most enterprising, possessing the most fertile resources, the most inventive, the most self-reliant in the world, yet it permitted itself to be ruled by four rogues who were uneducated, who had no moral culture, no social status, and whose frauds the newspapers were daily exposing. It was certainly a most extraordinary phenomenon. The ablest financiers—men capable of attaining any position—shrink, he continued, before two scoundrels who manipulate the stock in Wall-street. It is absurd, and yet there are some who expect liberty from these men through some special providential agency. Why is this government possible? Simply because we don't care anything about it; the evil does not pinch us directly, and we permit it. We talk over it at home, and over our wines, and in the streets, but who strives to remedy the evil? Until it becomes so bad that we feel it, we remain passive and inactive, but the very moment it stings us the scoundrels who usurp our Government will be dethroned, and Providence will come with that moment but, not a minute sooner. If we will it, to-morrow we can rid the City of its crimes and iniquities, and with the will will come the special providential disposition.

A New Mystery in Jersey—Are the Democrats Imitating the Know-Nothings and Organizing a New Secret Society?

From the Newark Journal, April 29.

The poor success lately of the Democracy in this State is no doubt in a measure owing to the want of that kind of thorough organization which brings out our best men and unites the masses upon a platform of principles. We believe a better day is coming, and a day when men will be entirely subservient to the principles through which alone Radical domination can be overthrown; and, strange as it may seem, we are under the impression that the keynote has been struck in the quiet old City of New-Brunswick. A democratic organization has been formed there, under the auspices of the leading Democrats of the city and county, which is meeting with a most astonishing success, members fairly coming in in masses. Delegations are arriving each week, not only from the county townships, but from other parts of the State, and we are promised a future one of these days which shall spread through the State, and perhaps through the North. We are not at liberty to give even a synopsis of the constitution or internal arrangements of this new association; but we may mention this—that every man is made to feel that he is a citizen; a part and parcel of the Republic. He is put upon his dignity as a man; upon his honor as a Democrat; and he is led to appreciate the fact that the humblest individual can be of use, and has his place to fill in a country where all men should be brothers.

Long Island City Charter Election.

The following are the nominations of the different parties for the Long Island City charter election to-morrow:

For Supervisor—Robt. M. C. Graham, Rep.; Robt. M. C. Graham, Dem.; Robt. M. C. Graham, Ind. Dem.

Treasurer and Receiver—Wm. D. Tewksberry, Rep.; John Horan, Dem.; Aaron Bisbee, Ind. Dem.

Constable—John J. Johnson, Rep.; Anthony Meagher, Dem.

Overseer of the Poor—James M. Whitcomb, Rep.; John Delahanty, Dem.; John Delahanty, Ind. Dem.

Aldermen at Large—Gustave Autenreith, Rep.; Wm. E. Brogan, Rep.; John G. Freeman, Rep.; James D. Torrey, Rep.; John A. Barlow, Rep.; Patrick Lonergan, Dem.; Henry Preston, Dem.; Drurie S. Sanford, Dem.; James D. Torrey, Dem.; John A. Bartow, Dem.; —. Debevoise, Ind. Dem.

Alderman—First Ward, Wm. Bridg, Rep.; James Monaghan, Dem.; Thomas Rafter, Ind. Dem. Second Ward, Peter McArdle, Dem. Third Ward, John Small, Dem. Fourth Ward, James Tisdale, Rep.; John Weigand, Dem. Fifth Ward, Chas. G. Overton, Rep.; Wm. Carlin, Dem. Fifth Ward, to fill vacancy, C. W. Hallett, Rep.; Peter Brown, Dem.

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

A Clear Statement of Startling and Undeniable Facts.

How Tammany Seized the Control of the Entire Law-Making Power of the State—The Wrongs Consummated and the Reforms Defeated.

To the People of the State of New-York:

The Republican members of the Legislature of 1871 respectfully ask public attention to the general course, and to some of the prominent characteristics of the legislation carried through by the dominant party during the session just closed.

The organization of the Assembly by the election of a Democratic Speaker, and the appointment of partisan committees was accomplished through the counting out of TWOMBLY and the counting in of CAREY—an undisguised fraud amounting to a political crime.

By this act the Democratic managers seized the control of the entire law-making power of the State. This opportunity, obtained by cunning and force, has been unsparingly used by those who obtained it to enlarge and consolidate their power, to sweep away all existing protection against them, and to perpetuate the Democratic ascendancy under their dictation in the State.

To accomplish their objects they, by Democratic votes, and against the efforts and votes of the Republicans of the Senate and Assembly, have amended the Registry law so as to practically abolish the registry of voters in the City of New-York, thus again throwing open the ballot-boxes of that City to the unlimited corruption and fraud, which evidence has proved and Democratic representatives have admitted to have formerly existed.

Fearing the restraint of officers acting under authority of laws of Congress, and the publicity which would follow the presence of independent inspectors, they have amended the State Election laws so that ballots cast for members of Congress and Presidential Electors shall be placed in boxes separate from those cast for State and local officers, and have provided that the former shall be "estimated and canvassed" first in order.

They have, by amendment to the charter of the City of New-York, taken from the people the right of electing Commissioners of the Common Schools, and have made the Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction and the Trustees and Inspectors of these schools subject to appointment by the Mayor. They have, without public consent, extended the terms of office of the Controller, Aldermen and Assistants, and Corporation Counsel. The right to elect any of the important municipal officers, except the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants, has been taken from the people, and the terms of these officers have been extended to the year 1873. The Department of Public Docks is relieved from its former responsibility and is given unusual and dangerous powers. The Boards of Health and Police are given a partisan bias by constituting the Mayor a member of each. New boards and bureaus are created, additional officials are provided for and undefined expenditures authorized.

They have enacted, by the new Tax law, that four officials, three of whom hold their positions by appointment, shall dictate to the Supervisors or the City of New-York the amount of taxes they shall levy, and to the people of that City the amount they shall pay, for the support of the government and the general and special and undefined uses of the City and its officials. These officials or a majority of them, control the apportionment of the funds, the provision for the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the City, and the disbursement of the great charity fund—in short, the interests of the City and its people, its public and its private property, have been legislated into the control of these officials.

Not content with the control of the City of New-York, they have trampled upon the rights of other localities, and especially those of the City of Buffalo, where, by the enactment of an amended Charter and Police law not asked for by the people, they have initiated a petty scheme of city government intended to benefit the officials at the expense of the people.

The Democratic fraudulent supremacy in the Assembly was temporarily suspended by the passion and violence of two of its partisans, in consequence of which one of them was forced to resign, and the Republicans believed for a time that the bills containing the measures above mentioned would fail; but, after a short and severe contest between the parties, one who had been trusted by a Republican constituency suddenly deserted, became a traitor and a Democrat, and continued the Democratic Party in power.

The partisan majority, for partisan ends, passed a law providing for filling the vacancy created by the resignation above referred to, but refused to make it of general application. Therefore, in case of a special session, the vacancy caused by Mr. IRVING's resignation will be filled, while those caused by the decease of the late Senators BLOOD and HARPENDING must remain unfilled, and the constituencies of the Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth Senatorial Districts unrepresented.

Our opponents became the custodians of the canals of the State in 1868, and finally acquired full power, through all departments of the Government, with the beginning of 1870. Under a Republican administration the constitutional sinking funds were kept full by the revenues of the canals, which, with the aid of very light taxation, were in excess of the requirements for maintenance and repair; and the extraordinary repair budget, until 1870, did not go beyond $750,000. In that year it at once leaped up to $2,180,000, and this year, under fear of popular indignation, and not from an honest desire to economize, it is barely kept down to $1,000,000, while the charge for ordinary reparation and maintenance, at the actual cost of last, and the estimated expense of the coming year, is at least eighty per cent. in advance of the most expensive year of Republican rule.

The Controller's statement of general deficits of State revenues to pay our indebtedness placed the amount on Jan. 1, 1871, at $5,000,000. He estimates the State's liabilities for the coming year at $19,000,000, not including therein the Canal Deficiency bill of $2,500,000, which swells the sum to $21,500,000. For this the Legislature has provided a general levy of five and five-eighth mills and a special extraordinary canal repair levy of one-third of one mill, producing in all in round numbers $12,000,000. All other resources of revenue exclusive of canal tolls, will not aggregate $750,000, thus leaving a deficit of $6,250,000 which the Democrats have not the honesty to acknowledge nor the manliness to provide for by taxation. And there is almost a certainty that the Supply and Charity bills, and an inevitable deficiency in the canal revenue will swell the amount to at least the sum of $10,000,000 to be met at last only by increased and grinding taxation.

The net receipts of the canals for the ten years ending Sept. 30, 1869, average over $3,000,000 per year, while the net receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, are below $574,000, and the actual receipts for the working year of 1870 do not pay the expenses.

Our opponents have repeatedly shown their unwillingness to trust the people.

They have refused the city all voice in the raising and disbursement of the funds to be provided by taxation, thus enforcing taxation without representation.

They have denied to localities the right of deciding for themselves the question of local prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks.

They have refused to permit the people to pass upon the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the appropriation of public moneys to the support of sectarian schools, and have reserved the power to make such appropriations, to an unlimited extent, by the amended charter.

They have centralized in the hands of the men who control the party an immense political power, and, by the issue of bonds and otherwise, have given the authority to raise unlimited amounts of money to be used, possibly, for personal or political purposes, and without the usual conditions of responsibility or the safeguard of public explanation and accounting.

They have shown themselves the friends of monopolies.

They have created Boards and Bureaus, multiplied officials, increased salaries and extended terms of office without the consent of the people.

They have increased public expenditures in all directions, and have been lavish of moneys to be expended by party favorites, while great public enterprises are allowed to languish for lack of needed aid.

They have passed by, with insulting neglect, the measures proposed to adjust and lighten the burdens of taxation.

They have proved recreant to their duties as custodians of the interests of the people, and are unworthy of further continuance in power.

Let the Republicans of the State, cordially inviting the co-operation of all right-minded Democrats, join in a determined and united effort to bring back legislation to its legitimate functions, and they cannot fail to succeed.

SENATORS.

Francis S. Thayer, Twelfth District.
Abraham X. Parker, Seventeenth District.
Norris Winslow, Eighteenth District.
Augustus R. Elwood, Twentieth District.
William H. Brand, Twenty-first District.
George N. Kennedy, Twenty-second District.
Orlow W. Chapman, Twenty-fourth District.
William B. Woodin, Twenty-fifth District.
Theodore L. Minier, Twenty-seventh District.
George Bowen, Twenty-ninth District.
James Wood, Thirtieth District.
Loran L. Lewis, Thirty-first District.
Allen D. Scott, Thirty-second District.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Robert C. Blackall, Albany County.
William D. Sunderlin, Albany County.
Charles N. Flenagin, Alleghany County.
William M. Ely, Broome County.
Claudius V. B. Barse, Cattaraugus County.
Stephen C. Green, Cattaraugus County.
Stephen S. Hewitt, Cayuga County.
Matthew P. Bemus, Chautauqua County.
Andrew Shepardson, Chenango County.
Perkins F. Cady, Columbia County.
Alpheus Bolt, Delaware County.
James H. Graham, Delaware County.
James A. Seward, Dutchess County.
David H. Mulford, Dutchess County.
Franklin A. Alberger, Erie County.
Clayton H. Delano, Essex County.
James H. Pierce, Franklin County.
Mortimer Wade, Fulton and Hamilton Counties.
Volney G. Knapp, Genesee County.
David A. Northup, Herkimer County.
Oliver C. Wyman, Jefferson County.
James Johnson, Jefferson County.
William W. Goodrich, Kings County.
Joseph Pahud, Lewis County.
Richard Johnson, Livingston County.
David L. Fisk, Madison County.
Leonard C. Kilham, Madison County.
Volney P. Brown, Monroe County.
Webster Wagner, Montgomery County.
John E. Pound, Niagara County.
Lee R. Sanborn, Niagara County.
George W. Chadwick, Oneida County.
Sidney A. Bunce, Oneida County.
Isaac McDougall, Oneida County.
Thomas G. Alvord, Onondaga County.
Peter Burns, Onondaga County.
Gustavus Sniper, Onondaga County.
David E. Wilson, Ontario County.
Robert H. Strahan, Orange County.
John Berry, Orleans County.
De Witt C. Littlejohn, Oswego County.
Chauncey S. Sage, Oswego County.
J. Lee Tucker, Otsego County.
L. Bradford Prince, Queens County.
Horace C. Gifford, Rensselaer County.
George M. Gleason, St. Lawrence County.
Dolphas S. Lynde, St. Lawrence County.
William Bradford, St. Lawrence County.
Joseph W. Hill, Saratoga County.
Alvin C. Barney, Steuben County.
George F. Carman, Suffolk County.
Burnett B. Bignall, Tioga County.
John H. Selkreg, Tompkins County.
Cyrus Burhams, Ulster County.
C. Meech Wolsby, Ulster County.
Thomas Stevenson, Washington County.
Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Washington County.
Anson S. Wood, Wayne County.
Henry R. Durfee, Wayne County.
G. Hilton Scribner, Westchester County.
James W. Husted Westchester County.
George P. Lord, Yates County.

Republican Reorganization.

The undersigned having been requested by the Republican State Committee to prepare a plan of organization for the Republicans of the City and County of New-York, and to appoint a Committee of seven in each Assembly District to inaugurate and conduct the reorganization of the party upon such plan, have accepted the duty and commenced work.

They respectfully invite the co-operation of all Republicans who desire to assist in reforming the management of the primary organizations of the party, and to that end will be glad to receive suggestions in writing, both as to the plan and the persons who should be selected to carry it into effect.

The work is to proceed at once, and in order that suggestions may be duly considered they should be submitted immediately.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
WILLIAM ORTON.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

The Dead-Lock in the Paterson Common Council.

The Paterson Common Council, or at least the Republican members, will meet to-night, and it is possible that some attempt to reconcile the differences growing out of the Eighth Ward riots may be made. As it at present stands, both parties have organized, and each claims to be the governing body of the city. It is not known how far any action taken by either body would bind the city, and the matter will have to be decided in the Courts. The Republicans have the City Hall, and the newly-elected Republican Mayor is determined to support the Republican portion of the Council in any action they may take, and if necessary to call in the assistance of the Police and other city officers.

Thrilling Story.

The *New-York Weekly*, which will be on sale by the newsdealers on Monday, will contain the opening chapters of a terrible story of City life. The history of "Bertha, the Sewing-Machine Girl; or, Death at the Wheel," is an admirable picture of the power of capital over labor, as illustrated every day in our midst in the cases of women who make a shirt for ten cents, and often are cheated out of that. The tale is from the pen of FRANCIS S. SMITH, Esq., one of the editors of the *New-York Weekly*, author of "Maggie, the Charity Child," one of the most popular stories which has appeared in the weekly Press for years past. We anticipate for Mr. SMITH's new work a decided and merited success.—*New-York Standard.*

Red Rose.

A new and delightful perfume.—*Advertisement.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic, by a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. T. J. RICE, successor to and for twenty years with Dr. LEVETT, No. 41 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

OLD SOAP—Dry, hard and economical, for sale by the box, by JAMES PYLE, No. 350, Washington-street.—*Advertisement.*

Why not get rid of that red, rough and freckled complexion, when it can be so easily exchanged for transparent and marble purity by the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. Its effects are charming. Why not restore, save and soften your hair, which is so certain to to be done if you use LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON, the best dressing in the world.

Be Sure and Call for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Royal Havana Lottery.

We have received a special dispatch from Havana to the effect that No. 9,444 has drawn $200,000, which we have sold. As it is in the hands of many different people, having been sold in fractions, we give this notice for their benefit. The official list will be published as soon as received.

TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.

A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Vermont Spring Water.

The best remedy known for cancerous, scrofulous and kidney diseases. See pamphlets. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 William-st., New-York.

The Burglar who was Caught by the Agency of E. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, in the house of N. A. Heiser, Esq., 92d-st., and who was sent up yesterday by Judge Bedford for seventeen years, was not smart; he should have listened for the alarm-bell and left instantly. Bad for the business to be caught. Burglars will take notice.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all in Dyspepsia and diseases of Liver and Kidneys. E. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

MARRIED.

LINDSAY—THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 27, at Perth Amboy, N. J., by Rev. John Shackelford, of New-York City, C. SETON LINDSAY, of Perth Amboy, and BESSIE, daughter of W. G. Thomas.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

BROWER.—At Jersey City, on the 29th of April, MARIA BROWER, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, May 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Cornelius Van Vorst, No. 183 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

CAMPBELL.—In Jersey City, on Friday, April 28, after a long and lingering illness, JOHN CAMPBELL, native of Kincardine-on-Forth, Scotland, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 South 8th-st., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

DEMAREST.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, April 28, HENRY M. LOW, aged 4 years, son of James H. and Hettie L. Demarest.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Low, Monday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—On Sunday, April 30, after a short illness, FRANCES GOODHUE, wife of James F. de Peyster.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, May 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., Sunday afternoon, April 30, EDITH BEVIER, infant daughter of John B. Edgar.

Funeral at the house on Tuesday afternoon at 3½. Carriages will be at Avenel Station on arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York.

EYTINGE.—April 29, at Stapleton, Long Island, REBECCA S., widow of David Eytinge, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDNER.—In Astoria, on Saturday, 29th inst., ELEANOR J., daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Ann Gardner, aged 26 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas Church, Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GREENLY.—Thursday, April 27, after a lingering illness, at No. 93 7th-av., THEODORE T. GREENLY.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday next, (May 1,) at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

MILLARD.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, April 28, JOHN MILLARD, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, May 1, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 123 Montague-st. The remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for interment.

MOLLESON.—On Sunday morning, suddenly, MARGARET MADELINE, youngest daughter of the late Miles and Georgiana P. Molleson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on Tuesday morning, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

POND.—On Saturday morning, April 29, PLUMA, wife of James O. Pond, M. D., aged 75 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Samuel M. Pond, are invited to attend her funeral at No. 227 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock. The interment will take place privately at Woodlawn.

PUTNAM.—On Saturday morning, April 29, AVERY D. PUTNAM, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 Cottage-place, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

REED.—On Thursday, April 27, JENNIE W., wife of Alex. R. Reed, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, James T. Ferguson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 229 West 37th-st., on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

SPRING.—On Friday morning, GARDINER SPRING, Jr., aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, May 1, at 10 o'clock, from the Brick Presbyterian Church, on the corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av.

SCOTT.—At "Buccleuch," his late residence, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday night, 27th inst., JOSEPH WARREN SCOTT, in the 93d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, May 4, without further invitation.

Exercises at the late residence of the deceased at 2½ P. M., and from the First Presbyterian Church at 3½ P. M.

SNEDEN.—On Saturday, the 29th of April, at Sneden's Landing, LAWRENCE J. SNEDEN.

Funeral from his late residence at Sneden's Landing on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 1 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—Sunday, April 30, of inflammation of the lungs, GRACE VAN SINDEREN, aged 5 months and 12 days, daughter of Franklin and Phebe J. Woodruff.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

NO. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., OFFER SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

French China Dinner Plates, $2 per dozen.
French China Soup Tureens, $3 each.
French China Dinner Sets, very complete, $32.
Iron-stone China Dinner Sets, very full, $20.
Plain Goblets, $1 50 per dozen.
Ivory-handled Sheffield Dinner Knives, $7 75 per dozen.
Handsome Decorated Dinner Sets, $50.

A fine assortment of new goods from Paris has just been opened, such as MARBLE, GILT AND COMPOSITION BRONZE CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, GROUPS, FIGURES and VASES.

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$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD balls, martingale rings, checks, and solid sleeve buttons, animals heads with glass eyes, assorted colors. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50 cents; quarter, 25 cents—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

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⁂ Subscriptions received for Lippincott's Magazine, the Sunday Magazine, Good Words, Good Words for the Young, the Medical Times, and the Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were effected at the Exchange on Saturday, April 29, and the business of the week closed dull. The public auctions held during the week have attracted but comparatively little attention, and Thursday may be termed the only active day in the market since our last review. On Wednesday a large number of up-town City lots were sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., but the prices realized were low, and the general result of the transaction not up to the average of the sales heretofore held. During the past six days considerable valuable property has been offered, but the public seeming indisposed to bid an amount approximating to its value, its withdrawal from the market has been necessitated. It is a curious fact in regard to real estate at the present time, that a better figure can be obtained at private than at public sale, for in several instances recently a particular piece of property has been really disposed of at the auction, stand for a lower sum than was offered for it prior to the transaction. With the past week the season, as far as public sales in New-York realty are concerned, may be said to be about closed, for although during this and next week several auctions of importance will be held, the quantity and quality of City property offered daily during each week will not be such as to excite general interest. Of course there will be exceptional sales, as, for instance, we learn that another tract of the Dyckman estate will be sold during the latter part of this month or early in June, while legal sales are always in order; but the every-day activity which characterizes the market for the three months prior to the 1st of May will be wanting, and brokers instead of projecting extensive and attractive public auctions at the Exchange, will either devote themselves to suburban property sales or to the negotiation of private transactions, preparatory to the Fall trade. For the week ending Saturday, April 29, the aggregate value of City property sold at the Exchange has been $547,525. The corresponding figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, April 22, were $708,850. A decrease in the week's average business is thus shown amounting to $161,325, notwithstanding the large sales of Wednesday and Thursday. The value of each day's transactions that any were made, has been as follows: Monday, April 24, $14,500; Tuesday, April 25, $90,125; Wednesday, April 26, $257,650; Thursday, April 27, $181,325; Friday, April 28, $4,525. Total, as stated, $547,525. The auctioneers effecting the sales referred to have been Muller, Wilkins & Co., Roberts & McGuire, E. H. Ludlow & Co., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., and James Miller; while in addition, at the Exchange, Wyckoff & Little, on Tuesday, sold Brooklyn property to the amount of $4,400, and Johnson & Miller, on Thursday, to the amount of $11,500. HAZARD, APTHORP & Co. also, on Friday, sold the Club-house and grounds of the New-York Yacht Club, located at Clifton, Staten Island, for $16,100, an exceedingly low figure, as the premises were valued at about $30,000, having cost nearly that sum. No other Exchange sales were made during the week.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

In Brooklyn real estate, aside from the sales above mentioned, but little has been done, only one sale having been reported during the week as taking place in that city, that held by JOHNSON & MILLER, at the City Sales-rooms, on Wednesday, at which property was sold under a Court order in partition to the amount of $17,125. The sale is said to have been a successful one. The season in Brooklyn realty has been a very dull one, little, if anything, having been accomplished at public auction. There are indications, however, of more activity, and it is not improbable that several extensive sales will be held within the next two months.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS WEEK.

The following is a list of the important sales prepared for the present week. The number is limited, but the auctions projected for Wednesday and Thursday, at the Exchange, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., and on Saturday, on the ground, by S. DINGEE & Co., are worthy of special attention. During the week property will be offered as follows:

Today, Monday, May 1.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., one lot on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Lot full sized. Also, at another Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, a full-size lot on the south side of Fortieth-street, 475 feet west of Eighth-avenue.

Tuesday, May 2.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of CHAS. WHEATON, Esq., referee, a valuable property on the north-west corner of Water-street and Old-slip, being a part of the estate of the late GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, comprising a four-story brick building known as Nos. 70 and 72 Water-street, with a lot 37.6 by 42. Also, at public auction, the house and lot No. 125 East Seventy-third-street.

Wednesday, May 3.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, deceased, the very desirable plot of ground, divided into thirteen lots, situate on the Grand Circle, at the Broadway entrance to Central Park, at the junction of Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. The property is too well known to need an extended reference, while the intrinsic value and merit of the property is well understood. Offered as a whole, at the Exchange, some two weeks ago, no sale was effected, but having since been judiciously divided into lots, nearly all of which are full-sized, and it being the intention of the owners to realize, it is probable that the desired result will be attained. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will also offer at public auction the following property: Three-story brick factory building and lot, at present used as an oil refinery, known as Nos. 542, 544 and 546 West Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, lot 75 by 98.9. Three-story brick building and lot, No. 107 Seventh-avenue, east side, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, lot 26.4 by 100.4; and the two-and-a-half-story brick building and lot, No. 137 Duane-street, north side, between West Broadway and Church streets, lot 25 by 75. In addition, to close an estate, the same firm will offer for sale the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 232 West Thirty-eighth-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, lot 17.10 by 98.6, house 17.9 by 45; also the premises Nos. 142 and 144 Baxter-street, between Hester and Grand, embracing two lots, each 25 by about 75, with the buildings thereon, front and rear respectively.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, three building lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and three lots, same sizes, adjoining the above, in the rear, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, the six lots together forming a very valuable plot. Also, at public auction, the four-story Philadelphia brick-front building and lot, No. 618 Eleventh-avenue, east side, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, lot 25.1 by 100, building 50 feet deep. Premises at present rented at the rate of $2,150 per annum.

Thursday, May 4.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, by order of the directors of the Bergen Hill Pleasure-Ground Association, 102 lots of ground, located at Jersey City, and bounded by Grand-avenue, Union-place, Lincoln and Charles streets, and subdivided by Ludlow-place. The grounds have been of late occupied by the St. George Cricket Club, and are tilled, drained, graded and turfed. They are surrounded with a high fence, and upon them a club-house is already erected, which, with other improvements, cost $8,000. The property, as a whole, with the charter of the association, permitting the perpetual use of the lands as a pleasure ground, will first be offered at a low up-set price, when, if not sold, the property will be sold in lots without reserve. The opportunity for an investment here presented is a good one.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, a lot of land with the buildings thereon, on the south side of Forty-second-street, eighty-five feet east of Second-avenue.

Friday, May 5.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, thirteen lots, all full size, situate as follows: Six, north side of Sixty-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue; three, north side One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and four south side One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., referee, the premises No. 295 Water-street, south side, between Roosevelt and Dover streets, embracing a five-story brick warehouse and lot, the latter 23.6 by 72.6; building covers same.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, by order of COURTLANDT PALMER, Esq., four full size building lots on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue; four extra size lots on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, running through to and fronting on the Grand Boulevard, and a gore plot of ground bounded by Eleventh-avenue, the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixth-street, size 55.2 by 113.10 by 126.6.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south-east corner of Park-avenue and Fortieth-street.

Saturday, May 6.

By S. DINGEE & Co., on the ground, at 12 M., the property known as the "Hawthornes," formerly the estate of LOT HADDEN, deceased, situate on Long Island Sound, near the village of Rye Neck, in Westchester County, presenting water front on Mamaroneck Harbor, also on the Boston post road or Eastern Boulevard, and on Union-avenue. The land is advantageously located, highly cultivated, and the sale being the first of the season held out of doors, should attract buyers. The property will be offered in thirty-two villa plots. A country-house, together with half an acre of land, located on Rye Neck, will be sold at the same time. The latter place has a front of 200 feet on the water. Persons desiring to attend these sales should take the 9 or 11½ A. M. trains of the New-Haven Railway from the depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, and with this sale the business of the week will close.

PRIVATE SALES REPORTED.

The following private sales are reported as having been recently made:

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street—Three full lots on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-fourth-street sold for $20,000 each; two lots on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street sold for $10,000 each, and four full lots on the north-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-first-street sold for $5,500 each. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the recent sale of two extra-size lots (54 feet 10 inches front) on Fifth-avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-first-street, with two lots in the rear, fronting on Sixty-first-street, sold together to a Boston capitalist for $185,000; these same lots were sold a few weeks since at the Exchange, among other lots belonging to the Fearing estate, for $145,000.

By J. B. KETCHUM, No. 318 Fourth-avenue—House and lot No. 107 East Twenty-eighth-street, 22.6 by 98.9, $22,500; house and lot No. 138 East Thirty-eighth-street, 20 by 98.9, $21,500; house and lot No. 153 East Twenty-ninth-street, 25 by 98.9, $12,250.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn. No bonus required.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

Refer by permission to:
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE—THOSE THREE FIRST-CLASS four-story Dorchester-front houses on the west side of Madison-av., between 54th and 55th sts., 25x55, lot 70 feet; finished entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. JOHN C. SARES.

FOR SALE.—SIX FULL LOTS ON THE south-east corner of 117th-st. and 8th-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av.; price $30,000.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY desirable four story brick store, No. 99 Maiden-lane, lot 21x62; store the same. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, ON the south side of East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Apply to CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON, No. 34½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., offers the following very desirable suburban property for sale:

Westchester County, New-York.	
Fordham—House and 7 acres	$35,000
Fordham—House and 3¼ acres	20,000
Fordham—House and 1½ acres	20,000
Fordham—House and ¾ acre	5,500
Fordham—House and 1½ acres	15,000
Tremont—House and lot, 100x120	12,000
Tremont—House and lot, 54x120	10,000
Tremont—House	5,500
Morrisania—House and lot, 175x185	31,000
Throgg's Neck—House and 9 acres	25,000
Mount Vernon—Two houses and lots, 100x160, each	7,500
Port Morris—House and 5 acres	60,000
White Plains—House and 6 acres	30,000
New-Rochelle—Farm of 160 acres, per acre	500
Clifton, Staten Island—House and four acres, with green-house	....
Bristol, R. I.—House and grounds	16,000
Deposit—Broome County—House and 6 acres	12,500
Rutherford Park, N. J.—House and lot, 248x400	33,000
Tenafly, N. J.—House and 50 acres	50,000
Miamus, Conn.—House and 80 acres	25,000

Also,
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent, at from $500 to $6,000, on Washington Heights, Audubon Park, Fordham, Tremont, Morrisania, High Bridge, Morristown, N. J., and Bristol, R. I.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence in the beautiful valley of the Mohawk, at Whitesboro, Oneida County, N. Y., on the line of the Central Railroad, within four miles of the City of Utica, and but seven hours from New-York; house large and well built; grounds comprise four acres, tastefully laid out; fountain on the lawn; fine old shade trees; excellent garden, with choice fruits, suitable out-buildings, &c., healthful location; society and sociality all that can be desired; churches and schools conveniently accessible; Utica horse-cars pass the place every half hour; terms easy. For full information, photographic views, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage, or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms up-stairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.
Also,
Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

AT PEEKSKILL—FOUR MILES FROM city, quarter of a mile from Mohican Lake, a fine villa, fifty feet square, thirteen large rooms, well furnished; stables, carriage-house, large garden, planted; ice-house filled; the views are extremely fine and extensive.
Rent $1,000 for the season. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

A PLOT OF TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES, at Willett's Point, near Flushing, one mile from railroad depot, and near steam-boat landing; splendid bathing and fishing; fine water front, commanding magnificent and very extended views up and down the East River; can be subdivided to great advantage; cottage on the property. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st. Or will be leased for farming purposes.

A NEW HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, SITuated at Montrose, Orange, N. J., with nearly an acre and a half of ground, is offered for sale; very complete with all modern conveniences; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, butler's pantry, bath-room, bells, speaking-tubes, &c.; thoroughly built under the supervision of the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, architects, No. 191 Broadway. Price $17,000.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, A GOOD new house, two story and French roof; eleven rooms; furnace; hot and cold water; bath-room; marble mantels; lot 70x200; five to ten minutes' walk from depot; price, $8,500, half cash. Inquire of or address GEO. H. GREEN, P. O. Box No. 102 Montclair, N. J. Also, a store for sale or to let on the main business street, 20x60 feet deep, and six rooms over. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT WALL-ST., Morrisania, a two-story basement house, twelve rooms; gas, heater and water in house; lot 50x194, or 200x194 if required. Apply on premises or to Capt. J. P. JONES, Great Western Insurance Company, No. 39 William-st., between 12 and 2, or JAMES WOODS & SON, No. 296 Pearl-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—Six new dwelling-houses, pleasantly located, for sale on very easy terms, and at prices varying from $3,000 to $4,500; five in the village of Flushing, Long Island, and one at Newtown, three minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of BENJAMIN W. DOWNING or M. D. GOULD, Flushing, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT FLUSHing, Long Island, a three-story double Gothic house, containing fifteen rooms, water, gas, bath-room, laundry, and all modern improvements; grounds handsomely laid out; house in first-class condition; immediate possession; five minutes' walk from depot. For terms, &c., apply to C. E. ALGER, No. 102 Wall-st., between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

AT FAIRVIEW, NEW-JERSEY, TWENty-five minutes via Northern Railroad—For sale—An attractive cottage, with ten rooms, tastefully furnished; one acre; choice fruits; twelve minutes' walk from depot; including furniture, only $6,000; terms easy. Photograph with ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

AT BOUND BROOK, N. J., THIRTY-one miles from New-York, a new two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, lot 75 by 200, five minutes' walk from depot; neighborhood excellent; price $7,500. Photograph and particulars at office of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SPRINGSIDE, IN VILLAGE OF PITTSfield, Mass., magnificent property, 29 acres; commanding situation; lawns, woodland, orchards, lake and stream; fine prospect; spacious buildings; half a mile from Post-office; terms easy; possession immediate. Address Prof. W. C. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER RESIDENCE centrally situated in the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn. Four acres of land with out-buildings, ice, and a good supply of fruit. Apply as above, to R. D. GARDNER.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogue mailed free.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN ITS VALUE, at Westport, Conn., a handsome cottage, in good order, divided into eleven rooms, and beautifully shaded; near depot. Apply to S. F. HOPKINS, Saugatuck.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County for sale or exchange for City property. For full description inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.—Mountain Side, Montrose, Brick Church. For sale at all prices. Rent furnished or unfurnished. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.

ORANGE, May 1.—Large, handsome house, on Park-av., corner of Park-terrace; rent; thoroughly furnished; nineteen rooms; gas, water, stable, elegant views, near depot. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

10 TO 50 ACRE PLOTS FOR SALE AT bargains on new railroad, near depot. SMITH & BATEMAN, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 16.

UNION HILL, N. J.—FOR SALE, THIRTY-nine lots, the property of the late Charles Elliott. Apply to CHAS. R. HUNTINGTON, No. 34½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Houses and Lots.

To let or for sale at Bayonne, Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, Fanwood, Plainfield, Dunnellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Raritan, North Branch, Clinton, Bloomsburg and Philipsburg.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO LET.
RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.
A furnished house, all in beautiful order, located only a few minutes from the depot, with splendid view of the river, with stable attached, and garden; ample for a large family. It could be rented for the season, or sold on reasonable terms.
Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 63 Wall-st.

TO RENT CHEAP FOR THE SUMMER a furnished house in the country. The place is upon high and healthy grounds on the banks of the Housatonic River, and commands a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country; two and a half hours' distant from New-York City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' drive from the Junction Depot; one mile only from the Sound; house contains seventeen rooms, replete with all conveniences; the out-buildings are complete, embracing stable, carriage-house, cow-house, (with cow,) chicken-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) and wash-house; facilities for boating and fishing unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 1,265 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE RESIDENCE of Lewis G. Morris, at Fordham Heights, four miles from Central Park; three-quarters of a mile from Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad; steam-boat landing within three minutes' walk; liberal stabling; carriage if desired; garden, greenhouse and grapery; coachman and gardener's houses; gas in mansion and stable, stationary basins, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without pumping. The place is calculated for a Winter as well as Summer residence. The owner is going to Europe. For information and permit apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., branch office No. 35 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—A first-class four-story house on 38th-st., near Madison-av., fully furnished, to a private family.
NEAR 5TH-AV.
A four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av., on 41st-st.; rent to a private family, $4,500 per annum.
ON MADISON-AV.
An elegantly-furnished first-class five-story brown-stone house, near 32d-st.; china and glass included.
And other first-class furnished and unfurnished houses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SALE OR exchange for City improved or unimproved property; will put money with it; desirable country residence in Westchester County; fifteen miles from New-York, and within the proposed extension of City, near depot of New-Haven Railroad; fifteen acres, well-built house, twelve rooms, barns and all necessary out-buildings; large quantity fruit and shade trees, and fine shrubbery. Mrs. EARLE, 126 East 16th-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR boarding house, within a short walk of railroad depot; fourteen miles from Hunter's Point; large number of rooms, partly furnished, if desired; fine scenery; also villa plots for sale. Apply to JOSEPH M. PRAY, counselor at law, No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—An ornamental residence with one acre of land, situated on the main street, near station; house has ten rooms, and is situated 100 feet back from street, with grounds handsomely improved and shaded, barn, &c. Rent $800.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON MAIN-ST., EAST ORange, N.J.; contains eleven rooms, bath-room; large garden; abundance of fruit; with parlor carpet, window shades, stoves, &c.; rent $800. Apply to L. P. PEARCY, care Robert Allen & Sons, No. 248 Washington-st.

AT FORDHAM.—TO LET, HOUSE, stables, garden and five acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; also, cottage nearly new, with stables and one acre of land; rent not so much an object as a good tenant. Apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—WITH several acres of land, about one mile from Tappan Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; nine rooms, stable, brook, and shade trees, milk and vegetables; rent for season $800. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., on Centre-st., ten minutes' walk from depot, a two-story and basement cottage-house, pleasantly located. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to Mrs. J. G. HORTON, adjoining premises.

TO LET—AT GARRISON, OPPOSITE WEST Point, near to station and ferry, the Cromwell Place, complete for a Summer residence. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, No. 860 Broadway, or JAMES MEAD, Garrison Station.

AT WHITE PLAINS, TO RENT—A house with all the modern improvements, beautifully situated; five minutes' walk from depot; stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, A FRAME dwelling-house, with gas, Croton water, &c.; with stable near 152d-st. depot; price $1,200 per annum. Inquire at office No. 146 West 31st-st., or of RICHARD C. COMBES, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT DARIEN, CONN., a furnished house, with eleven rooms, two halls and basement; verandah on three sides; stabling for four horses; two wells, and from three to fifty acres of land. Address W., Post-office Box 4,121 New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Great Neck, Long Island, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing; garden, ice-house, stable; rent $1,250. For further particulars address Box. No. 1,167 Post-office.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RUTHER-FORD PARK, N. J.—The most beautiful suburb of New-York; schools, churches, &c., &c. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON HUDSON, ABOVE Poughkeepsie, to let, unfurnished; ice-house filled; fruit, garden, grounds unsurpassed; accessible; terms very low. C. OTIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO RENT—ON 16TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Union-square, a house suitable for a dwelling or business purposes. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

THREE ROOMS TO LET—ON FIRST floor, front, to a small Protestant family; hall oil-clothed and painted; rent, $12; agent lives in the house. No. 316 East 31st-st.

TO LET—A PARTLY-FURNISHED COTtage with a garden of two lots on north side of 83d-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway; rent $45 per month. C. G. MITCHELL, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Waverley-place. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st. Apply to P. G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway. Room I.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SPACIOUS BANKING OFFICE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 119 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.; entire first story, now occupied by the Security Insurance Company; size, 25 by about 150; all well lighted; has large fire and burglar proof bank vault. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE STORES Nos. 42 and 44 New-st., extra size, especially suitable for storage, bonded warehouses, or any heavy business; immediate possession given. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel; size. 25x130; possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, THE ELEGANT marble store and basement No. 81 Walker-st., 50 by 100; will be divided to suit applicants or apportioned into offices. Apply on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basements No. 66 Liberty-st., one door east of Broadway, adjoining Mutual Life Building.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE; first floor and cellar. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—FOR RECITATION purposes, FRIDAY EVENINGS; a well-lighted room, which will accommodate twelve persons; location must be central. Address RECITATION, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, OFFICE No. 11 Pine-st., first floor,
WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—Six valuable lots, situate on the northerly side of 106th-st., 225 feet east of 10th-av., 75 feet on 106th-st. by 201 feet to the southerly side of 107th-st.; six full lots between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, on a fine 100-foot graded street; 106th-st. is already handsomely built upon, ground high, dry and healthy; good building site, fine present, grand prospective value.
ALSO,
ELEVENTH-AVENUE—The first-class four-story and basement Philadelphia-brick stores and dwellings, No. 618 11th-av., near 45th-st.; building 25.1x50, lot 100 feet; water and gas; rent, $2,150; possession; location good; terms easy.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee:
NO. 323 EAST SIXTY-SECOND-STREET—Is a three-story and cellar brick house; has modern improvements, and in good order throughout; size 17 by 45; lot 17 by 100.5.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF THE THIRTEEN VALUABLE LOTS OF
LAND BOUNDED BY THE
GRAND CIRCLE,
BROADWAY, 58TH AND 59TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the executors of Chas. M. Connolly, deceased:

The thirteen valuable lots of land, situate at the Grand Entrance to Central Park, and bounded by the Grand Circle, Broadway, 58th and 59th sts., having a front on Broadway of 165.7¾, on Grand Circle of 50.4¾, on 59th-st. of 164.10¼, and on 58th-st. of 120 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 102 LOTS, SITUATE ON GRAND-AV., LINCOLN AND CHARLES STS., AND UNION-PLACE, JERSEY CITY, LATELY OCCUPIED AS A CRICKET-GROUND BY THE ST. GEORGE CRICKET CLUB.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the directors of the Bergen Hill Pleasure-ground Association:

The valuable property, situate on Grand-av., Lincoln and Charles sts., Jersey City, (late Hudson City,) known as the St. George Cricket-grounds. The property is all tile-drained, even with grade, and turfed. The improvements consist of a large club-house, out-house, and stands for spectators, the whole being inclosed by a high fence; also, a gore lot opposite the above-described property, and having a front of 181 feet on Grand-av.; also, the charter of the Association permitting the use of the land in perpetuity, (at the option of the Association,) as a pleasure-ground. The property, together with the charter, will first be offered at a low upset price, which, if not taken, the land will then be sold in lots, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms, 10 per cent. on day of sale; balance in thirty days.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
Of handsome villa property, known as
"THE HAWTHORNES."
38 ELEGANT VILLA SITES
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND,
in the beautiful Village of RYE NECK, Westchester County, nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, only 30 minutes from Harlem Bridge,
on SATURDAY, May 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock on the grounds.
Convenient to depot, handsome water fronts, splendid views of Sound and Harbor, boating, bathing and fishing.
SALE POSITIVE.

Also, at same time and place, the homestead of Jonathan Gedney; a large house, twenty rooms, 200 feet water front. Sale absolute.

Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 9 and 11¼ A. M. Special cars provided.

For maps, circulars, &c., apply to
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-FORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GRAEFFE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. D. H. GRAEFFE retiring. Mr. J. OTTO TOUSSAINT and Mr. CHAS. KOLLSTEDE will each sign the firm's name in liquidation.
D. H. GRAEFFE,
J. OTTO TOUSSAINT,
CHAS. KOLLSTEDE.

The undersigned will continue the business in Foreign Exchange and Gold, as before, under the firm name of TOUSSAINT & KOLLSTEDE, at No. 42 Exchange-place.
J. OTTO TOUSSAINT,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871. CHAS. KOLLSTEDE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between ALEXANDER McKENZIE and GEORGE J. CLAN RANALD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE J. CLAN RANALD is hereby authorized to collect all debts and claims due the said firm, and to sign the partnership name in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
ALEXANDER McKENZIE.
GEORGE J. CLAN RANALD.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the business of plumbing and gas-fitting at the former place of business of ALEXANDER McKENZIE & CO., corner of 4th and Greene sts., in the City of New-York.
GEORGE J. CLAN RANALD.

THE FIRM OF HENDRICKS & LISS-BERGER is dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation
MORTIMER HENDRICKS,
L. LISSBERGER,
HARMON HENDRICKS.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1871.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of HENDRICKS & LISSBERGER and will continue the same business at the same store, No. 255 Pearl-st.
HARMON HENDRICKS,
L. LISSBERGER.
Dated New-York, May 1, 1871.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ALFRED L. SETON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
ALFRED L. SETON,
RUDODPH KEPPLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of R. & C. F. KEPPLER.
RUDOLPH KEPPER,
CHAS. F. KEPPLER.
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE FIRM OF BOYD, FALLS & VINCENT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
BOYD, FALLS & VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 30 Broad-st., under the firm name of BOYD, VINCENT & CO.
JAMES M. BOYD,
JOHN W. VINCENT,
FREDERICK W. MALTBIE.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL KNOEDLER, CHARLES P. STAAB and HENRY W. GEAR, under the firm name of H. W. GEAR & CO., has expired this day by its own limitation. The business affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by it at its old store, No. 26 Barclay-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871. H. W. GEAR & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of EARLE & SALTONSTALL, for the transaction of a general brokerage business in stocks, bonds and gold, at
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
WM. M. EARLE,
L. W. SALTONSTALL.

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-FORE existing under the firm name of STOKES & SALTONSTALL, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
L. W. SALTONSTALL.
CHARLES STOKES.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

OFFICE OF HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
BANKERS AND RAILWAY AGENTS,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of H. P. BOODY, and the withdrawal of D. A. BOODY, the firm of HENRY H. BOODY & CO. is this day dissolved. Either surviving partner will sign in liquidation.
HENRY H. BOODY,
D. A. BOODY.

THE FIRM OF MORITZ & REIN-HART is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding accounts due the firm will be collected, and the debts of the firm will be paid by M. MORITZ, who will continue the business at No. 98 Franklin-st. Mr. M. MORITZ is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. (Signed) M. MORITZ,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871. F. M. REINHART.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
THE FIRM OF FARLEE & TITUS is this day dissolved by limitation.
GEO. W. FARLEE,
THOS. F. TITUS.
G. W. FARLEE will continue the business as Banker and Broker at No. 38 Pine-st.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-FORE existing under the firm of BLOCK & PALMER, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by GEORGE H. PALMER, at the same place. E. M. BLOCK,
GEORGE H. PALMER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF
WM. M. FLIESS & CO.,
NO. 47 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
We beg to inform our correspondents and friends of our removal to the warehouses No. 47 Broadway and No. 107 Church-st., where we shall continue the business of Commission Merchants, Importers of Brandies, Wines &c., and Shippers.
WM. M. FLEISS & CO.

FOR SALE—GREEN-WOOD.—A VERY DEsirable lot, beautifully located, in the old ground, and but a short distance from the entrance, on a road and pathway both, with granite post and galvanized bar inclosure; price $700. Apply or address J. H., Nos. 51 and 53 White-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES.

W. H. GRIFFITHS' TABLES AND DELANEY'S excelsior patent cushions are the only perfect for durability, elasticity and correctness of angles, which are pronounced by amateur and professional players to be superior to all others, and can only be bought at No. 40 Vesey-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

Lord & Taylor,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
WILL OPEN
A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF NEW SILKS,
CONSISTING OF
10,000 yards Gris Raye, Raye Groseille, Raye Alezan, Raye Feu, Raye Or, Raye Bleu, Raye Vert, and many other beautiful designs, at $1 25 per yard.
ALSO,
CHENE SILKS, in white and tinted grounds,
OMBRE STRIPES, in all colors.
ALSO,
PLAIN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
In great variety, and in all grades and qualities, at prices ranging from $1 25 to $11 per yard.
ALSO,
TRIMMING SILKS and TRIMMING SATINS, at low prices.

Cloaks and Sacques.

Armure Colored EMBROIDERED SACQUES.
Cashmere EMBROIDERED SACQUES.
Berlin WOOL and SILK SACQUES.
Cameo Cloth EMBROIDERED and BRAIDED SACQUES.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES, very cheap.
ALSO,
Just opened, a large invoice of LLAMA LACE POINTS, of very superior quality, which will be sold at prices far below any heretofore offered.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and children's LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES in medium and high colors.
ALSO,
A new invoice of the celebrated DESPRES KID GLOVE, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 buttons. We are the exclusive agents for this superior glove in the United States.

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT FANS
SATCHELS, ALBUMS,
WORK-BOXES,
TOILET SETS,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES, GLOVE BOXES,
and small wares of all kinds.
LORD & TAYLOR,
{ Broadway and 20th-st.,
{ Grand-st. and Chrystie-st.

WINDOW SHADES

FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

HALF
A MILLION
Dollars' worth of MOURNING GOODS, purchased at auction for cash, with the greatest care, and much below their value, will be disposed of at a small advance on cost, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
LUBIN'S FABRICS,
BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES AND TAMISE, $1.
WORTH $1 50 PER YARD.
IRON GRENADINES, 60 CENTS, PER YARD, WORTH $1.
A splendid chance for real bargains.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
AT JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

FINE VARIETY

HOSIERY AND SUMMER UNDER-WEAR,
AT LOW MARKET PRICES.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

ALL KINDS OF FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
CANTRELL'S,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, }
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., }
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
For the convenience of residents in the upper portion of the City, we have established an office at No. **610 6th-av.,** between 35th and 36th sts.
We are prepared, as usual, to
DYE, CLEANSE AND REFINISH
every variety of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.

Furniture Coverings

IN SILK, WORSTED AND COTTON.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

A FRESH LOT OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, with plain centres, just received ex steam-ship *Scotia*, will be open on THURSDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE—ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, OAK BILLIARD-TABLE, ELEGANT ORMOLU CHANDELIERS, FRENCH-PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 182 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of very elegant ebony parlor suite in drab reps, richly-carved ebony and ormolu parlor suite, crimson satin brocatel; rose-wood 7-octave piano-forte, ebony and ormolu cabinet, ebony and ormolu centre-table, rich crimson satin brocatel curtains, elegant ormolu chandeliers, rich lace curtains, superb Parian groups, rose-wood chairs in flowered satin brocatel, carved oak billiard-table, (Phelan, maker,) complete with balls, cues, &c.; elegant walnut dining-table, carved black-walnut dining-chairs, blue and gold reps; richly artistic bronze French clock, elegant French-plate pier and mantel glasses, richly-carved rose-wood French bedsteads, carved rose-wood armoires aglace, elegant carved dressing-table, carved rose-wood dressing-bureaus, rose-wood commodes, carved rose-wood lounges, elegant rose-wood side and easy chairs in crimson satin, fine hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, superb Aubusson and Wilton carpets, very elegant and rich French china dinner set, in blue and gold, 250 pieces; a large quantity of elegant china and glass ware, with which the sale will commence. Furniture will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale. Permits and catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN and Bay Ridge on TUESDAY, by JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

TUESDAY, May 2, at 10½ A. M., on 87th-st., near 3d-av., Bay Ridge. Take cars for Fort Hamilton. Household furniture, parlor and chamber furniture, mattresses, carpets, mirrors, &c. Also cow, horse, wagon, sleigh, stable, furniture, &c.

SAME DAY,
At 1 P. M., at the Central Sale-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, large assortment of handsome furniture of every description, refrigerators, &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. THURSDAY, May 4, and following evening at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a FINE ASSORTMENT of STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED WORKS, many rare LOCAL HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, &C. Also a choice collection of ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c. Catalogues ready.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. SANGER and others, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 8th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 1st day of May, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the auction-rooms of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above-named, as follows, viz.:
135 cases and 20 bales of men and women's finished and unfinished straw hats.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated APRIL 21, 1871.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BREWSTER and CHARLES W. BREWSTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Auction sale.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by Waldron & Cooke, auctioneers, at Nos. 85 and 87 John-street, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., one number nine single large cylinder printing-press, with bed forty by fifty-seven inches.—New-York, April 29, 1871.
R. HOE, Jr., Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 1, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
6,293 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
144 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Cargo brig *Nuovo Mondo*, from Naples.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, MAY 1, AT 10 A. M.—Mortgage sale, in the store No. 203 Atlantic-st., near Court, Brooklyn. A general assortment of good furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 559 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class seamstress; can do up ladies' finery, French fluting, &c., in the neatest manner; best City references. Call for two days at No. 694 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook, hot and cold, equal to a man cook; no objections to the country; Newport preferred; unexceptionable testimonials. Inquire at Mr. BOUGEAULE'S, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds family cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has three years' City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, A situation; is a good, reliable woman; one who can be trusted with charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; will give reliable references from families. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and a first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman, or chamber-maid and do fine washing, &c.; excellent fluter and fine washer; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; City references. Call at No. 165 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has several years' City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress, chamber-maid and waitress, or to do sewing, &c.; any part of the country or City; very respectable; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman; is a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; would go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 West 18th-st., in the bakery-store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Danish girl as first-class cook; understands making butter and cheese, dairy, &c., no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and assist with the washing and waiting in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH MAID, WITH good references, a situation; no objection to travel with a family, and can cut and fit, and dress hair to perfection; is a perfect maid. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl as seamstress in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, who understands her business perfectly. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 30 East 36th-st., on Monday, May 1.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or would do chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 131 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXperienced waitress or parlor-maid; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY THREE PROTESTANT girls, lately come from Ireland, situations to do general house-work. Call at No. 236 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; lived seven years in her last place; best of City reference. Call at No. 390 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion with a family going to Europe; is capable and fond of taking care of children. Call at No. 18 Vestry-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, A SITUAtion to go to Newport, R. I.; wishes to do fine washing and chamber-work; has the best of references. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her duties; excellent City references. Call or address T., No. 120 West 20th-st.

AT THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 1,305 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., will be found competent and trustworthy female servants to do the different branches as well as general house-work in private families, boarding-houses, &c., in City or country.

J. H. SEE, WITH C. C. BEDELL, NO. 340 4th-av.—Private families, hotels and Summer houses supplied with competent servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ATTENTION.—EMPLOYERS OF SERvants, in City or country, are promptly supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, of all nations. Office No. 109 West 34th-st., corner of Broadway; established fourteen years.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD GERman, French, English, Irish and American help for City or country can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist with chamber-work or any other light work; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Call at her present employer's, No. 147 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS together, if possible; one as lady's maid; the other as nurse for grown children, and each as seamstress; both have the best of references. Inquire, for three days, at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., branch office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer and the other to do upstairs work; both have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 221 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; has best of City reference. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY A SCOTCHWOMAN; is first-rate at house-cleaning, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 156 7th-av., in shoe-store.
Mrs. DUNBAR.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants with excellent recommendations, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as nurse, to take entire charge of an infant; or would wait on a lady and do plain sewing; willing to go to the country or travel. Apply at No. 242 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper, by an American widow lady of refinement and highest respectability, in a first-class family; unexceptionable references. Address H. S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, SOBER, MIDdle-aged Protestant man, (Dane,) a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; has fifteen years' experience; will be willing to take care of a small garden, or assist in gardening; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address C. SCHULTZ, No. 528 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, industrious single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness and carriages; safe and experienced driver; understands gardening; can milk; best City references. Address W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; good, careful driver; has six years' good City references. Address A. W. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as coachman; is willing and obliging; can take care of a small garden, and milk; understands his business well; best of reference from his last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; speaks French and German; can understand but does not speak English well. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business; seven years' best City reference from his present employer. Call at No. 115 West 32d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A situation; has the best of references from his present place, where he has lived for several years; understands his business as first waiter, and is a valuable servant. Inquire at 405 5th av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of long experience; is sober and steady, willing and obliging; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom. Call on, or address, J. B., at sadler-store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; is willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BANK PORter or janitor by a married man; has been in one of the largest jewelry-stores in City for the last five years; best references. Address HONESTY, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, competent young man as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to the country; first-class City references from last employer. Call or address D. H., 37 Union-square, harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION in a gentleman's family by a single young man; three years first-class reference from his present employer. Call or address for two days WM. H., No. 20 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man, of long City experience; can produce superior reference from last employer. Apply at A. SMYTH'S, No. 399 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MIDDLE-aged, Protestant single man as vegetable and flower gardener or coachman; best reference. Call or address A. B., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; married man, wife and one child; long experience in City and country; best references. Address B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter, single, in a private family; long City references. Address for two days, M. G., No. 115 East 15th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 30 East 14th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent coachman; has ten years' reference. Call on or address JAMES P. WHITE, No. 119 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; is sober, steady and obliging; good driver; has City references. Call or address R. B., at his own residence, No. 247 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is willing to work; can give good references. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND PLAIN gardener's situation, by a man who is not afraid of work, and has good references. Address C. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ATHLETIC Protestant man, the care of horses or to work on a farm, in any part of the United States. Address J. T., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience in the business. Call or address B. M., harness-store No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman; wife as cook; both have many years of best City references. Address, for three days, J. B., No. 133 Mulberry-st.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO obtain the care of a house for the Summer; has the best of references. Apply at No. 14 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business and has good City reference from last place. Call or address C. D., No. 116 West 18th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class young man with five years' very best City recommendations from last place. Call or address D. P., at harness-store 30 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, situations to take charge of a house for the Summer. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., second story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by an Englishman, married; wife would serve as cook or dairy-maid; best of references. Address H. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent, a situation, either in City or country; is a careful driver and good groom; can furnish the very best City references. Call or address J. M., No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, from the old country, a situation as clerk or bookkeeper; can read and write French; has good City reference. Address J. MARREN, No. 220 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or assistant by a thorough practical man with excellent references. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A moderate-sized cemetery, thoroughly qualified for the position, agreeable manners, some knowledge of landscape gardening, a tact for superintending workmen and for accomplishing pleasantly the duties of the station. Applicants having these qualifications, and with unexceptionable character, may apply by letter, with testimonials and references inclosed, to WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, 187 Fulton-st., New-York.

ALL GIRLS WANTING EXCELLENT situations, City or country, as cooks, laundresses, house-workers, seamstresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, or girls lately landed, immediately suited, at Carpenter's Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN years of age; one who is living with his parents and can give good references; salary $100 first year. Apply at No. 34 Beekman-st.

WANTED—IN A PUBLISHING OFFICE, A young man who writes a first-class hand; salary $8 or $10 per week. Address, with references, PUBLISHER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, about 18 years of age, as chamber-maid and waitress; also, girl as cook, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 433 West 21st-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A GERMAN drug clerk who speaks English can find a situation at ALBERT DUNG & SON'S, No. 61 Bowery.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO DO JOBbing of all kinds about a house, with good references, at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-street

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, May 3	Malta, Thursday, May 4
Java, Wednesday, May 10	Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Russia, Wednesday, May 17	Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24	Calabria, Saturday, May 20
China, Wednesday, May 31	Tripoli, Thursday, May 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris........$145, gold.
Return Tickets........$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

India........Sat., May 6	Assyria........Sat., May 27
Columbia....Sat., May 13	Australia....Sat., June 3
Anglia........Sat., May 20	Europa........Sat., June 10

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
NEMESIS, (via Halifax)....Tuesday, May 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, May 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, May 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE........DANRE....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE........May 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. May 6, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. May 10, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........May 24, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......May 27, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
ENGLAND, THOMAS, Wednesday, May 3, at 1 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, May 6, at 7 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, May 13.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Puerta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 12.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27	Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11	Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..............July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (via Nassau)..May 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........May 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) May 18

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail May 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Monday, May 8
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, May 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCREERY, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

NEW U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Bonds bear FIVE PER CENT. interest, payable quarterly; interest and principal payable in Gold, and are free from taxation of any kind.

Payment may be made in 5-20 Bonds or Gold at par

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

On favorable terms,

WARREN RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Bonds are an unquestionable security.

Also, the following, interest on which is payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, N. Y.,

CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, $10,000 PER MILE, AT 82 AND INTEREST.

This road is completed and in successful operation.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, May 11, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF A. C. S., FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK HARBOR, April 27, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., May 30, 1871, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during SIX months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

R. M. HALL,
First Lieut. and Quartermaster First Artillery, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., A. C. S.

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 21 until the morning of May 2, 1871.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

A MEETING OF ALL THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railway Company will be held at the office of H. Kennedy & Co., No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, May 5, 1871, at 3 P. M., to provide for the payment of the First Mortgage Bonds, now past due.

JOHN ANGUS, President.

F. A. BOGGS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and South-Western Railway Company, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, No. 13 William-st.

F. H. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the American Metallurgical Company will be held at its office, No. 37 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M. R. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and election of trustees will be held at the rooms of the Association, on TUESDAY, May 2, at noon.

J. L. BROUNELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,

CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

$15,000 A MILE—INTEREST 7 PER CENT.—PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company of Illinois.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Has for sale,

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT RAILROAD BONDS,

paying 7½ to 10 per cent. interest.

Also,

MUNICIPAL AND TOWN BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., of the 8th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 17th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, up to MONDAY, 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of twenty-one bonds of the issue of May and November, on account of the sinking fund. Proposals should be addressed "R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, proposals for the sinking fund."

JOHN INGLE, JR., President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 26th day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICH W. VAN OSTEN, formerly of the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 131 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, before James Mason, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

E. M. GREGORY, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

my1-1aw3wM

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE DRY DOCK MILLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Dry Dock Mills, of the County and State of New York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon a petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL P. SMOCK, bankrupt.—No. 2,332.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel P. Smock in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1871.

my1-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIBOLD MILLEMANN and DAVID MILLEMANN, bankrupts.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867."—Dated April 28, 1871.

HORATIO REED, Assignee, &c., of Dibold Millemann and David Millemann.

my1-1aw2wM*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY OCHSNER, JR., of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—New-York, April 8, 1871.

ap24-1aw3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore. For sale by

BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

TO RENT.—BASEMENT, PARLOR AND third floors, or all of a furnished house, to a small family; three grown persons will board if mutually agreeable. Apply at No. 88 5th-st., Williamsburg, from 12 to 2 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; also, parlor, unfurnished, except carpets; furnished if required; also, small reception-room for office. Inquire at No. 142 West 16th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR OF FOUR pleasant rooms, newly furnished, with first-class board and attendance; references exchanged. No. 35 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms to let. Also a reception-room, well adapted for a physician's office. Apply at No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway. Reference.

NO. 111 WEST 34TH-ST., FIRST house west of Broadway and 6th-av., one double and two single rooms, with first-class board.

AT NO. 50 LEXINGTON-AV.—A LARGE room and hall bedroom, to gentlemen, without board; private family. References.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—CATSKILL, N. Y.—Board, in every respect satisfactory, can be had at this place with a private family; situation airy and delightful, embracing the finest mountain and water views; all the freshness of the country and its appurtenances to be had; about medium distance from the Summer hotels, Prospect Park and Grant House; satisfactory reference given and required; stabling furnished, if desired. Apply to Box No. 37 Post-office, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF the Housatonic River, 2½ hours' distant from the City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery; fine driving; facilities for salt-water bathing, boating, &c.; good stabling. Address W. C. D., Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—ON CLARK'S Hill, half mile from depot, thirty-four miles from New-York; fifteen trains per day; twenty-three acres of ground; stabling for horses; pleasant drives and views; sea-bathing; good accommodations and moderate prices. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A family of six; to be within one to one and a fourth hours of the City; with stable accommodations for one or two horses. Address, with terms and references, Box No. 2,537 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1871.

The coupons due May 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date by us.

VERMILYE & CO.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place. Holders of twenty (20) or more, coupons will leave the same one day for verification.

The transfer-books for Registered Bonds will be closed April 25, and reopened May 2.

C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO., NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due May 1, 1871, will be paid free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed April 28, and reopened May 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 18, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

OFFICE DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, DENVER, Col., April 12, 1871.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and the Denver and Boulder Valley Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. D. H. MOFFAT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD CO., April 22, 1871.

THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, maturing May 1, will be paid on or after that date, at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st. By order of CHARLES T. POLLARD, Pres.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE Seven per Cent. Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

NORWICH, April 22, 1871.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 25, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d of May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer-book will be closed from date to May 1. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 20, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1871, on the war bounty loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, falling due May 1, 1871, will be paid in Gold, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York City; and also at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1871.

THE REGISTERED AND COUPON interest on the first mortgage bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, due May 1, 1871, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, at our office, No. 12 Wall-st. HATCH & FOOTE.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1871.

COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Alton Preferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st. M. K. JESUP & CO.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of May next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1871, ON PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS, will be paid on presentation at our office after that date. DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

ASSETS, $7,285,768 96.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Money deposited NOW will bear interest from May 1, at the rate of SIX per Cent.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS........$8,818,867 65

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXCISE NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 299 Mulberry-st.

All persons whose licenses from the Board of Excise will expire during the month of May are hereby notified to apply immediately after date of such expiration, at this office, for their licenses for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.

JAMES O'NEILL, Chief Clerk.

N. B.—Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GREAT BARGAINS.—COUPE' ROCKAWAY, dog cart, light brett, three road buggies, slightly soiled cabriolet, six seat rockaway; every style new carriages; low prices.

MANUFACTURER'S UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES TO LET—BY WEEK OR season, any style; old carriages taken in exchange; lot second-hand carriages for sale cheap; great variety harness.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

A LARGE, AIRY ROOM, FURNISHED, for single gentleman; first-class house and location; rent, $2 per week. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY MARES, about 15 hands high. Inquire at LANGAN'S Empire Stables, Nos. 142 & 144 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY MARES, about 15 hands high. Inquire at LANGAN'S Empire Stables, Nos. 142 and 144 West 39th-st.

NO. 10 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rooms, with board, on the second floor.

PROPOSALS.

CHANGE OF PLACE OF INSPECTION and delivery under following advertisement for "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

NO. 103 DUANE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1871.

Agreeably to the wishes of many prominent merchants and dealers, and deeming it more advantageous to the Government, the Board of Indian Commissioners, with the consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have decided that the supplies, excepting the beef, called for in advertisement of March 24, will be inspected and received by the Government at either New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha or Sioux City, and must be delivered, packed and marked, ready for shipment, by the 10th day of June, 1871.

All bids and samples required below must be sent to the office, No. 103 Duane-st., New-York.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Pittsburg.
NATHAN BISHOP, New-York.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, St. Louis.
WM. E. DODGE, New-York.
JOHN V. FARWELL, Chicago.
GEO. H. STUART, Philadelphia.
EDWARD S. TOBEY, Boston.
JOHN D. LANG, Maine.
VINCENT COLYER, New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.—Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office, No. 103 Duane-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock, M., of WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, for the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the Santee, Yancton, Whetstone, Upper Missouri, Cheyenne River, Grand River, and Red Cloud's Agencies, in the State of Nebraska and Dakota Territory:

AT THE SANTEE AGENCY.
158,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
48,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 4,000 pounds per month.
273,750 pounds Flour, or 22,812½ pounds per month.
14,600 pounds Coffee, (green.)
29,206 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
1,825 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
3,650 pounds Soap, in boxes.
3,650 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE YANCTON AGENCY.
317,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
96,000 pounds Bacon, or 8,000 pounds per month.
547,500 pounds Flour, or 45,625 pounds per month.
29,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
58,400 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
5,650 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
7,300 pounds Soap, in boxes.
7,300 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE WHETSTONE AGENCY.
792,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
240,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 20,000 pounds per month.
1,368,750 pounds Flour, or 114,062½ pounds per month.
83,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
146,000 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
9,125 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
18,250 pounds Soap, in boxes.
18,250 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
396,250 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
120,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 10,000 pounds per month.
684,375 pounds Flour, or 57,031¼ pounds per month.
41,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
7,300 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
4,562½ pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
9,125 pounds Soap, in boxes.
9,125 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
634,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
192,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 16,000 pounds per month.
1,095,000 pounds Flour, or 91,250 pounds per month.
58,400 pounds Coffee, (green.)
116,800 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
7,300 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
1,109,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250 pounds Flour, or 159,687¾ pounds per month.
102,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.
1,109,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250 pounds Flour, or 159,687¼ pounds per month.
102,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400 pounds "C" Sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least one thousand pounds each, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July, 1871, at which time about one-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th day of July and the 1st and 15th of August, 1871.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, beef cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The flour must be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks.

The coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties (not bidders) to the effect that if the bid is accepted, the bidder or bidders will immediately enter into a written contract in accordance therewith.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.—THIS is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing, stages, and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers. Patronized by the nobility; excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, manager, late manager of the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel. References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY to become interested in the building up of a suburban village on a new railroad, in a splendid location, surrounding depot; extra favorable terms. Apply at 171 Broadway, Room 16.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.

MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.

JAMES LEE, Executor.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

TEN SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS ONLY.

DIRECTOR........L. ALBITES

Re-entree of KELLOGG. Debut of VILLANI.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY EVENING, May 1, will be produced, in magnificent style, and with a grand Military Band on the stage, Donizetti's opera,

POLIUTO, POLIUTO, POLIUTO.

Grand re-entree of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, in her admirable character of Pauline, and debut of Signor GIUSEPPE VILLANI, Tenor di forza of the greatest eminence, who has created a most remarkable sensation in Havana in his unrivaled role of Poliuto. Signor REINA SEVERUS, Signor BACELLI CALLISTENE.

Conductor........Signor NICOLAO

WEDNESDAY, Second Subscription Night,

TRAVIATA, TRAVIATA, TRAVIATA.

Miss KELLOGG in her admirable role of Violetta. Debut of a most distinguished tenor di grazia, Signor ENRICO CAROSELLI. Re-entree of Signor ORLANDINI, the favorite baritone.

ON FRIDAY, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

SATURDAY, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $2; private boxes, $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats for the first three nights and matinee can be secured at the Academy; at Schirmer's, 701 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA ON THURSDAY, MAY 4.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (Masked Ball.)

Seats secured at the Academy, and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1,

will be presented,

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,

THE LIAR,

ILLUSTRATED by the following EMINENT ARTISTS:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS and Miss EMILY MESTAYER.

To be followed by (first time this season,) W. H. Hurlbut's comedy,

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Dr. Botherer........Mr. John Gilbert
Arthur Morris........Mr. Charles Fisher
M. Lamouret........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. De Sabres........Mr. J. C. Williamson
M. De Luceney........Mr. C. Rockwell
Baptiste........Mr. E. M. Holland
Joseph........Mr. J. Curran
Amelia, wife of Morris........Mrs. Thos. Barry
Annie, wife of Dr. Botherer........Miss Effie Germon

Due notice will be given of the production of RANDALL'S THUMB, now playing with great success in London.

MATINEE—SATURDAY, MAY 6.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

THE CRITIC;

or

A TRAGEDY REHEARSED,

and

IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.

The characters of Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Puff, and Mr. Paddington Green, by Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

Other characters by Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Mr. W. Davidge, George Parkes, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere, Browne, Mathison, Burnett.

*** Fourth MATHEWS MATINEE next Saturday—THE CRITIC and A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Shortly, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS and NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK

OF

PLUCK.

EARNEST STERLING........GEORGE CLARKE

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MONDAY, May 8, reappearance of MISS LINA EDWIN

In a new and beautiful comedy in three acts, entitled RANK.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY.

Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week.

Family Matinees every Saturday, 2 P. M.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—UNTIL the new building now being erected on the south-west corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st. is completed, the office of the American Jockey Club will be in the Gladstone House, on the north-east corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Monthly Reception and Art Exhibition, MONDAY EVENING, May 1, concert by Miss A. Sterling and Messrs. W. J. Hill and A. L. Mora. Members and their friends cordially invited.

MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for four Directors of the above Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst. SAMUEL PUTNAM, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the volunteer chorus, two tenors and basses. Apply to the Director, after services, or at rehearsals, in the music-room, 53d-st., rear of church. Circulars at Chickering's.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities, and at such times as may be required, the following described post-office envelopes, for a period of two years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1871, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1, size 3½ by 5½ inches; estimated number required annually, 8,000,000.

No. 2, size 3¾ by 6¾ inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.

No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,500,000.

No. 4, size 4½ by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

No. 5, size 5 by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 2,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope separately, and the contract will be awarded, item by item, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders.

Specimens of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong paste-board or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong manilla paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 3,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the Post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster-General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond, with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An Act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other expenses." (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256;) or the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

After long and careful preparation, will be presented EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of WINTER'S TALE, with

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH as AUTOLYCUS.

Messrs. Sheridan, Pateman, Anderson, Fenno, Pitou, Howson, Rosene, Owens, Brennan, Dedel. Mmes. Mollenhauer, Pateman, Wells, Young, Selden and others in the cast.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre, or at its branch Ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

FIRST WINTER'S TALE MATINEE On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, with the distinguished tragedian, E. L. DAVENPORT, who will appear in his masterly impersonation of SIR GILES OVERREACH, On MONDAY EVENING, May 1, 1871, in Massinger's great five-act play, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

On TUESDAY, AS YOU LIKE IT.

JACQUES........Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
CHARLES THE WRESTLER..Mr. JAMES MACE

On MONDAY EVENING, May 8, will be presented the interesting American drama, KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER, written expressly for MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager........J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager........J. H. SELWYN

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES of Augustin Daly's great drama, HORIZON, with G. L. FOX and a powerful company. Superb scenic and mechanical effects.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Seats can now be secured for the last representations of this great sensation, which must be withdrawn to allow for the production of OTHER NOVELTIES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AT 2 P. M. AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Domestic Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2, BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES M. WARD. THE COLLEEN BAWN, And a host of volunteer talent.

FRIDAY, May 5, benefit of W. B. CAHILL. MONDAY EVENING, May 8, HELP. JOE MURPHY.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ORGANIZED ENGLISH TRAVELING MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL—TO SPECULATORS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—This collection consists of sixteen caravans of the newest designs; golden band-carriage, drawn by elephants, camels and dromedaries; golden chariot, drawn by four zebras and two elephants, forming a most gorgeous procession; sixty horses, with harness to match; five elephants and harness, three Bengal tigers, seven clouded tigers, seven zebras, twelve of the finest performing lions ever seen, four camels, monster polar bear, half a ton weight; giant blue-faced gorilla, jaguars, panthers, leopards, wolves, sloths, bears of all kinds, fine male gnu, yak, nylghaus buffalos, llamas, a colony of monkeys, immense aviary of foreign birds, with a host of other small animals; agents' trap, new and costly tent, only just made, by that eminent tent-maker, Griffin, of Birmingham; tent-wagon, naphtha lamps, bill-posters, wood-cuts, lithographs, and everything necessary for carrying on such a vast collection.

Present proprietor retiring from business. A whole life has been spent in collecting the various animals, which are, without exception, the finest ever seen in any zoological collection in the world; such an opportunity has never been offered before.

Address for further particulars, which must be made by principals or their solicitors, to Mr. C. BIRCHALL, No. 251 Crown-st., Liverpool.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Forty-sixth Annual Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

EARNEST TEACHING. COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—FOUNDED 1855—A reliable Educational Bureau, to aid school officers, principals and others, who want well-qualified teachers; to represent successful teachers who seek positions; to give parents information of good schools. Sixteen years have proved its efficiency. Reference made to the highest educational authorities. Explanatory circulars sent for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GLENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, New-Hartford, Conn. Summer term will commence May 15. Unsurpassed location and advantages; charges very moderate. Circulars at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 9.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens April 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE. Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.: established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED WELL-RENOWNED and visited German-American school will be sold very cheap, or the furniture alone. Address TEACHER, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 19th. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th. 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th.. 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th.. 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d... 9:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st..... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th... 10:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th..... 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 27th... 12:00 M.	Wednesday, 26th. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th..... 10:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY STEAMERS.—Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., one block below Debrosses-street Jersey Ferry. Fare only 50 cents; births, 50 cents; state rooms, $1. Connecting with all the railroads at Albany and Troy for the West and North every evening at 6 o'clock.

The old, popular, long-established Evening line.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:30 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SABBATH SERVICES.

The Voice of the Pulpit on Topics of General Interest.

The Church of the Future—Tribute to the Memory of the Late Rev. G. W. Stewart—Proposed Exploration of the Holy Land—"Nobody's Children."

THE AGES TO COME.

A Shot at the Church and Christians of Today—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Mr. BEECHER preached a sermon of unusual interest on the condition and prospects of the human race, taking for his text the seventh verse of the second chapter of Ephesians:

"That in the ages to come He might show the exceeding richness of His grace in His kindness toward us through Christ Jesus."

There is something admirable, said Mr. BEECHER, in that long look ahead which distinguished the worthies of old. No men ever lived more sympathetically than they did in the present, yet none ever lived so far beyond it. They fed their souls upon visions of ages to come. It was this triumphant forelooking in Moses that seemed especially to excite the admiration of Paul. He seemed to regard all present experience as a mere earnest of something higher to come. Everything appeared to be in its initial state; the harvest lay a great way beyond. The glory of God's work cannot be discovered on earth; but in the ages to come it will disclose itself. Now rudeness and harshness predominate; but in the ages to come will be melody sweet and continuous. To those who believe in the moral government of God—in the active demonstration of the forces of this world by God—the actual condition of the human race today seems truly inexplicable and full of pain. The lowness of the average of intelligence, of social virtue, and the still lower average of spiritual development, fill a man with amazement, if God is the Father. The greater part of the world is but a little redeemed from barbarism; and even with all the vast machinery of modern times for social improvement, progress is still exceedingly slow; and what has been gained in one direction appears to have been lost in another. It is true that perhaps a larger number of races are civilized than at any former period, but even among civilized people how little influence is there that tends toward spiritual life, and how much toward animalism. Nations learn very little, and that little they forget easily. The intellectual faculties are stronger today than ever before—stronger in a greater number—but the animal passions of the race do not seem to have become less strong than they were two thousand years ago. Nor is it any relief to say that this is the work of natural causes. That would be a relief if generations did not die, and if we had not to account in some way for those who depart this life. If annihilation met incomplete manhood, if death rubbed out being as the figures are rubbed out from the slate at school, it would not be so mysterious; but when we contemplate the countless generations surging like a mighty tide into the great invisible land, and see what is still going on, if that does not destroy one's hope, nothing can. Consolation is alone to be obtained by looking to the ages to come. But when are we coming to that wished-for period? By what process the work is to be done we cannot say. Ingenious suggestions may be made, but they are but fancy. We only know that in the ages to come there will be a new heaven and a new earth. There is meaning in the statement (in this connection) that Christ will arise to reign, if not literally, at least in some substantial form, a light from Him that shall cast glory on the track of nations.

The condition of the Church itself, or that which we regard as the best part of the race, leads one to fly from the present to the ages to come. The Church of the future we hear much of, but the less it resembles the Church of the present the better we will like it; for the Church of the present is evidently composed of sinful men not yet sanctified; it is simply a gathering together of the sick. We do not seek beauty in hospitals; and so long as pride, avarice and selfishness remain what they are, the Church will resemble a hospital more than a beautiful household. Single groups of individuals developed into Christian manhood, here and there, throw light upon the whole community, but looking at the Church the world over, it is simply a great army divided against itself, filled with divisions and misrepresentations, careless for the highest things and overcareful about matters of little importance, standing fiercely for externals and paying little attention to the spiritual relationship. We must look to the ages to come when there shall be no accidental, no oriental Church, but all shall be Christians.

The knowledge of God in the present state of society is exceedingly incomplete and unsatisfactory. The knowledge of the Divine nature cannot be perceived through the sense like the properties of matter. God must be learned of from the suggestions of our own nature, and not by any subjective tests. We can know nothing of God except as we study and cultivate the Godlike in ourselves. Therefore for us, undeveloped as we are, it is impossible to have any considerable understanding of God. How much can we convey of our thought to the creatures below us? We might preach to a horse forever about our civil government, but being destitute of the necessary faculties to comprehend our thought, the animal would remain in ignorance. And it is so as between us and the Eternal. Is not the difference between God and man greater than it is between man and the animal kingdom? The only revelation that we can have of God must come through development. It cannot be done in formulas or words. All these things may help a little, but none of them are full interpretations; that must come through ourselves. It is reserved for the ages to come. There is no question but that the ideal every man has of God is largely an idol constructed out of his own thoughts. We are compelled to do so; we cannot do otherwise; there is no other basis to work from. When we think of perfection, justice, benevolence and impartiality in the absolute, we are bewildered. We give names to the qualities, but have no full realization of them. In conclusion Mr. BEECHER, after defining faith to be sanctified imagination, proceeded to portray, in eloquent language, the beauties of the other world, and urged his hearers to live as men ought who are dowered with immortality.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Rev. G. W. Stewart—Funeral Discourse by Bishop Southgate.

Services were held last evening in the Free Church of our Lord, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, by Bishop SOUTHGATE. The Bishop took for his text the words of Jesus to Martha as He was approaching the grave of Lazarus, her brother: "Thy brother shall rise again." These words are to be found in the eleventh chapter of St. John and the twenty-third verse. The Bishop said if we knew positively that that loved form we had laid in the grave was simply a subject of decay, the remembrance would lead to utter desolation. But while we sorrow at his loss, we know that we shall meet him in heaven. The spirit of man was not made for utter extinction; even the Pagan rejects the idea, and because God has made man immortal, we know that the spirit will live forever; we know that the dead will rise again. In the resurrection, at the last day, we have the conviction that we shall rise incorruptible. Human relationships, as such, the speaker said, will not survive; but when the relationship was cemented by such ties as survive time there is reason to suppose that "as on earth so in heaven," and that it is most probable that husbands and wives will walk together in happy union forever. What consolation would there be if we, while hoping to see and recognize our friends in heaven, should so live as to be found unworthy to enter that abode of bliss? The Bishop, in conclusion, urged upon his hearers to so walk in the fear of God and the light of Christianity as to be admitted to heaven, there to dwell with the saints who have gone before and meet those we have loved on earth.

THE HOLY LAND.

Preparations for its Further Exploration—Public Meeting.

A public meeting took place last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, with a view to taking measures for further exploration in the Holy Land for illustration of the Bible. Addresses were delivered by Drs. THOMPSON, BUDINGTON, WASHBURN, and others. Dr. THOMPSON, in explaining the objects of the meeting, said that some years since some English gentlemen had their attention called to the necessity of attempting to restore to the ancient City of Jerusalem a healthful and abundant supply of water. The excavations and surveys made for that purpose revealed sufficient of the ancient ruins of the city to awaken the interest of Christians in England, who formed a society for the purpose of aiding in further explorations in illustration and confirmation of Biblical history. During the past year two English clergymen, who visited this country for the purpose of attending the proposed meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, succeeded in interesting several clergymen in the enterprise, and the formation of an American society was the result. It has been arranged with the parent society in England, that the American society shall pursue its explorations east of the River Jordan, a region of country hitherto comparatively unexplored. For this purpose it is proposed that three competent and discreet men shall be selected by the Society, who shall quietly and patiently pursue their explorations, and give to the Christian world the result. It is estimated that $10,000 will be sufficient to carry out this object for the first year, and this amount, he had no doubt, would be freely contributed by those interested in the proposed work.

Dr. BUDINGTON enumerated many important discoveries already made, which have tended to confirm the records of the Bible, among which were the buried foundations of the ancient temple, the Moabite stone, the pavement of the ancient city, worn smooth by the tread of Jews who lived and moved in the days of our Savior, and the ancient bed of the brook Kedron, whose waters flowed by the base of Mount Moriah. Valuable as such discoveries were in the cause of Christianity, and cheering as they were to the religious sensibilities of the Christian world, he knew the further explorations would be gladly sustained. A collection was taken up, and a number of subscriptions handed in, and after an encouraging address from Dr. WASHBURN, the exercises were concluded with the benediction.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

The Memorial Fund—Addresses by Dr. John Hall, William E. Dodge, and Others.

A meeting commemorative of the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church was held last night in the building of the Central Presbyterian Society, in Fifty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue. After the opening services, ROBERT CARTER, Esq., made some interesting remarks, after which Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Treasurer of the Memorial Fund of the United Presbyterian Church, was then introduced, who said: "The very day after it was decided in Pittsburg to raise a fund of $5,000,000, I found, on returning to my room, a contribution from a poor woman of $1. Since then it has flowed steadily in; $10 from a missionary in India, $5 from a widow in Texas, $100 from another widow in Connecticut, a sum equal I am told to over a quarter of her whole income. One church has built a memorial parsonage, others have granted to endow schools and seminaries. When the whole amount that has been in all these ways added to the power and efficiency of the Church shall be reported next month to the General Assembly, I make no doubt it will prove to be more than the whole of the $5,000,000 determined upon." Dr. JOHN HALL was then introduced. He spoke forcibly in opposition to the common prejudice against appeals for money from the pulpit, and said offerings of money are now a specially appropriate gift to God in our Church. This union makes new offerings for work, and increases expenses. I do not doubt but that we shall get the $5,000,000 proposed. I think $1,000,000 of it should be collected in New-York, and I already know of about $800,000 which will be given in this City. We need money especially for the support of our colleges and seminaries. We cannot expect to get first-class, highly-educated men to do the educational work of the Church for one-third as much salary as third and fourth class men can readily get as clerks and bookkeepers in this City. We must keep up the standard of the clergy by education. Woe be to this country when it is lowered. I believe that no safer educational guide than the Presbyterian Church exists. It does not dazzle the student by ritualism nor bewilder him by rationalism. We have been brought up and educated and improved and illumined by this Church, and it is our highest duty to hand it down to our children with influence unweakened and forces unimpaired.

SAVE THE BOY.

Nobody's Children—How to Treat Them—Discourse by Rev. Father Nugent.

Last evening Cooper Institute was filled with an intelligent audience to listen to the story of the English Missionary priest, Rev. Father NUGENT. The lecturer was introduced with a few appropriate and complimentary remarks by Dr. HENRY I. ANDERSON, President-General of the St. Vincent de Paul Associations of this City. Father NUGENT opened his address by recalling the trifling circumstance which prevented him from being an Arab on the streets of Liverpool, and said that it was that fact which first fed him to take such an absorbing interest in "Nobody's Children." The protection and Christian education of whom he considered the noblest duty which a priest could perform. He continued that there was no more practical school in which to study mankind than within the walls of a prison, and his constant intercourse for years in London and Liverpool with a class, who are naturally quick and clever, had given him a clear insight into the causes which had made them criminals, and the result invariably demonstrated that they were "Nobody's Children." He said that his experience told him that the work of reformation among adult criminals was a difficult task, and the sure and only way is to strike at the root of the evil and take the child before he becomes inured to vice. He related the advice he once received from a condemned criminal, who told him if he would go to the lads and stop them from thieving until they were fifteen they would not take to it afterward. He pictured the life of the street Arab with wonderful exactitude, and illustrated his remarks by mimicking the boys and girls in their various avocations. He particularly alluded to the little girls seen selling papers around Printing-House-square, and warned the people that before very long, if indeed they were not already defiled, they would be prostitutes, thieves and vagabonds. The address was very eloquent and was listened to with marked attention. In conclusion, he urged the charitable to save the poor boy and they might rest satisfied the man would take care of himself. Father NUGENT returns to Europe Wednesday, his mission here having been a complete success.

OTHER SERVICES.

Foreign Missions—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams.

The annual sermon before the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was preached, last evening, at the Brick Church, on Fifth-avenue, by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., who said: If there had been a combination between all Christians for the purpose of evangelizing the world, what might we not have expected? Certainly there would not now have been a relic left of those great superstitions which are clinging to the people's hearts up to the present day with the greatest tenacity. He urged unity in Christian work, and said: Christian Evangelism is not Church policy or commercial enterprise or social enlightenment; but it is the warm beatings of the spirit of God in the heart of the true believer. Such vital force it was that sent the first fathers of the Church, in obedience to divine commands, into all lands, that sent ST. AUGUSTINE to Britain, BONIFACE to the forests of Germany, and our own ancestors to this country, and the success that has attended their efforts is the surest argument against fatalistic indifference. It remains now for us to carry out the system of universal brotherhood, which is not left to the agency of bright-winged angels, but to the divine philanthropy of men.

New Roman Catholic Church at Fort Washington—Laying the Corner-Stone—Imposing Ceremonies.

Yesterday afternoon Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY laid the corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Elizabeth, at Fort Washington, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The church is situated upon the Kingsbridge road, about two miles south of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The design of the edifice is the pure Gothic. It will be 52 feet wide by 122 feet in length, and will seat about 700 people. The church and rectory will cost $90,000, most of which has already been contributed. The ground upon which the church stands was presented by Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, who also contributed $5,000; Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, the eminent lawyer, gave $10,000, and many other persons less amounts. There were present, yesterday, the St. Jerome Temperance Society from North New-York, several other societies from Manhattanville and Bloomingdale, and the Sodalities from all the Catholic Churches in the neighborhood. There were present, also, the Rev. Archbishop of New-York and Bishop MARTINEZ, of Havana, Vicar-General STARRS, also Rev. Fathers Hecker, McNierney, Brennan, Breen, Hughes and Rev. Dr. Henry Braun, the pastor of the parish. Rev. Father HECKER delivered a brief address, and then the stone was blessed and lowered into its place by the Archbishop, after which he passed around the foundations, accompanied by all the clergymen present, and blessed them.

The Archbishop spoke a few words of congratulation, and, in conclusion, all kneeled down, when he gave his episcopal blessing to the multitude.

Closing Service for Newsboys.

The last Sunday night service for the season was held last evening at the Rivington-street Lodging-house. The meeting was conducted by HOWARD POTTER, Esq. The platform was occupied by a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen. After the usual service, addresses were delivered by WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., Mr. D. O. HOYT and Mr. J. PATTON. Mr. HENRY E. HAWLEY, who has been unintermitting in his efforts to interest and instruct the inmates of the house during the Winter, made the farewell speech. The reception-room was most beautifully decorated with plants from the conservatory of the institution, and vases of fragrant flowers. The entire house, from the basement to the attic, gave evidence of the excellent management bestowed upon it by the Superintendent, Mr. GEO. CALDER.

May Devotions in Catholic Churches.

The devotions of the month of May, as practiced by Roman Catholics, will commence to-night by a grand Benediction of the Host in the churches of that denomination throughout the City. On every Thursday during the month a sermon, eulogistic of the virtues attributed to the Virgin, will be delivered, and benediction given. The shrines and altars dedicated to her in the several churches will be profusely decorated with bouquets of flowers, clusters of wax lights, and baskets of imitation fruits. There will be a high mass celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral today.

THE STREET-CAR MURDER.

The Conductor of the Car Arrested and Sent to the House of Detention—Mr. Putnam's Funeral Today.

Coroner YOUNG, after visiting St. Luke's Hospital, late on Saturday, issued a warrant for the arrest of FREDERICK E. GOLDTHWAITH, who was conductor of car No. 44, of the Seventh-avenue line, in which Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM and his lady friends were insulted, which insult resulted in Mr. PUTNAM'S murder. The warrant was placed in the hands of Capt. KILLALEA, and when GOLDTHWAITH heard that his presence was required, he voluntarily presented himself, on Saturday night, at the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station, where he was detained. Yesterday morning he was turned over to the custody of Capt. DAVIS, at the House of Detention, where PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, the driver, is also confined. The two men will, however, be kept separate until after the close of their examination before the Coroner. GOLDTHWAITH, who is twenty-one years of age, and resides at No. 264 West Forty-seventh-street, says he is perfectly innocent of any guilty knowledge or intent in connection with the affray by which Mr. PUTNAM met his death.

The funeral services of Mr. PUTNAM are to take place at 1 P. M. today, at his late residence, No. 3 Cottage-place. The remains will be taken to Providence, the residence of his wife's family, for interment.

Outrages on Street-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are probably over-supplied with "notes from the people" on this special subject, but my experience on the Third and Fourth avenue lines of cars urges me to say that my frequent complaints to Superintendents DICKENSON and BROWN have always been met with courtesy, coupled with thanks for the information given; for, as they both truly say, "unless passengers inform us of misconduct on the part of conductors and drivers, how are we to know the evil and supply the remedy?" I have never carried a pistol, or had a fight with any man, and yet I venture to say that no man of this City so often and so boldly rebukes drivers for hurrying up passengers—so graphically described by a lady correspondent in your issue of this morning—or so fearlessly sides with conductors and passengers against the rowdy element as I do. Very often, I am confident, timid, easy-going people look upon me as a cross-grained meddler, but as I make it a rule to speak out for others—especially ladies—and not for myself, that does not disturb me in the least. A little more "pluck"—I like the word—among respectable people, even without pistols, would do a great deal in the way of putting down rowdyism. Had the other passengers (the men, I mean, of course) given their moral support to the unfortunate but noble gentleman on the Seventh-avenue cars, the blackguard, FOSTER, would no doubt have been cowed, and the catastrophe prevented. More than once I am sure I have prevented similar outrages by saying loudly and firmly to a gentleman in danger of assault: "I will back you up, Sir, in this matter," for this sentiment never failed to enlist the sympathies of other passengers, who, probably, but for such a lead would not have taken courage to follow.

COURAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many propositions have been advanced through the public prints, to protect our wives and daughters from insult in public conveyances. Some propose that their escorts should be armed for defense. Such a remedy would be as bad as the disease. Would it not be advisable for "our City Fathers" to withhold licenses to all public vehicles, the proprietors or corporators of which will refuse to pay for a special Police officer, whose duty it shall be, at all times, to be upon the platform with the conductor, so as to enforce order and safety in case of riot "on board?" Had such a public protector been on the car with Mr. PUTNAM his life might have been saved. Yours truly, J. B. NONES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 28, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been for a long time a subscriber to your valuable paper, and noticing your timely articles on the ruffianism on the cars, and the Broadway line in particular, I thought I would mention a circumstance that happened to me last Monday evening. About 8 o'clock in the evening I came out of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to go to Brooklyn, and seeing a Broadway car passing, not full, I was about to step on the platform to get in, when I noticed three ladies and a gentleman just behind me. I stepped aside for them to enter, and then stepped on to the platform, where the conductor and three other persons were standing. One of the men placed an arm on each side of the door, and for a short time I was obliged to remain on the platform. At Fourteenth-street quite a number of the passengers left, and I went into the car and took a seat. Very soon the conductor came and asked me if I had lost anything, and having kept my hand on my watch and pocket-book, I said I guessed not, but looking at my shirt-bosom I found the blacklegs on the platform had taken out a diamond pin worth $300. Now, that conductor, knowing the character of these men, suffered me to be robbed, and then coolly asked me if I had lost anything. A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 29, 1871.

SUNDAY STABBING AFFRAYS.

The Seventh, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-First Wards in Their Glory—Bloodthirsty Quarrels—Wounds in the Back, Head and Side.

About 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, MICHAEL CANTY, of No. 433 East Eighteenth-street, quarreled with an unknown man at the corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, and during the altercation CANTY received a severe cut on the head with a knife in the hands of the unknown man, who then made his escape. The wounded man was taken to a neighboring drug-store, where his injuries were attended to, after which he was removed to his home. He either could not or would not give any description of his assailant, consequently no arrest could be made. CANTY further added that he did not desire to make any complaint.

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY IN MANHATTANVILLE.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning MATTHEW HARRINGTON and PATRICK RYER, stablemen at the Manhattan Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, quarreled about the horses they were cleaning, and from words came to blows. HARRINGTON succeeded in overthrowing his opponent, and while RYER was on the ground, HARRINGTON beat him in a savage manner. JOHN BROWN, another stableman employed at the same hotel, hearing RYER'S cries, went to his assistance, and seeing that HARRINGTON, who was terribly excited, was likely to do RYER some serious injury, seized a pitchfork and struck him on the head. The blow was so severe and well directed that HARRINGTON fell back senseless. A surgeon was sent for, when it was found that HARRINGTON was dangerously injured, as his skull was fractured. The surgeon at once ordered the injured man to the hospital, and HARRINGTON'S friends promised to take him to St. Luke's Hospital, as soon as he was able to be removed. BROWN and RYER were both arrested and locked up in the Manhattanville Police Station to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

About 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, an altercation occurred on the corner of Mulberry and Jersey streets, between FRANK W. HELBERG, aged sixteen, of No. 152 Bleecker-street, and a boy named MATTIE WINTERS, of No. 211 Mott-street, and after some hasty words on both sides, WINTERS drew a penknife and stabbed HELBERG in the left side, inflicting a severe but not necessarily dangerous wound. He then made his escape before an alarm could be given. Dr. FRAZER, of the Central Police office, was sent for and dressed HELBERG'S wound, after which the wounded youth was sent to his home. The Police then went in search of WINTERS.

STILL ANOTHER STABBING CASE.

An affray occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Henry-street, between JOHN CALLAHER, aged twenty-two, and JOHN MURPHY, aged thirty-three, both residents of No. 36 Henry-street, during which MURPHY stabbed CALLAHER in the back, inflicting a very severe wound, which was dressed by Dr. WATERMAN, who ordered the wounded man to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. MURPHY was arrested by Officer MCGRATH, and locked up in the Madison-street Police Station. He will be taken this morning before Justice LEDWITH, at Essex Market Court, for examination.

YET ANOTHER AFFRAY.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, MICHAEL MCKENNA, aged twenty-two, of No. 549 First-avenue, while engaged in an altercation with some unknown persons on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue, was cut with a knife on the back of the hand, and badly injured. The wound was dressed at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, after which he was taken home. No arrests were made.

An Exciting Scene at a Funeral.

At the Cook-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, an unusual scene occurred yesterday afternoon. The remains of JOHN FLETCHER DICKINSON, a well-known Brooklyn sporting-man, were taken there to receive the last offices of the Christian Church. A large congregation had assembled. Rev. Mr. JOHNSON was the officiating clergyman. He had attended Mr. DICKINSON previous to his death, and was satisfied that he died a repentant sinner. But when he commenced to deliver the funeral oration, he so harrowed the feelings of the relatives of the deceased by the relation of an anecdote, that the sister of Mr. DICKINSON arose and peremptorily ordered him to take his seat and say no more. After a brief apology Mr. JOHNSON did so, and the funeral services were concluded by Rev. Mr. HOWE. The scene over, the remains of Mr. DICKINSON were followed to Union Cemetery by a multitude of his friends.

Tenth Anniversary of the Howard Mission.

The tenth anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers is to take place at the Academy of Music on the 9th of this month, and very extensive preparations are now being made at the Mission to make the celebration in every way a success. The exercises will include singing of the grand Hallelujah chorus, and various other anthems, glees and songs by the children, under the charge of Mr. THEO. E. PERKINS. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CUTLER, Rev. Mr. GALAHER and other gentlemen directly interested in the Society. The Brooklyn anniversary will take place one week later at the Academy of Music in that city.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Sunday-school of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Division-street, celebrated its anniversary last evening, in the presence of a numerous assemblage. The exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. H. F. PEASE, a spicy speech by the Superintendent, Mr. JOHN H. OCKERSHAUSEN, and an able address by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, of the City Mission. Mr. J. A. STEACY read the Secretary's and Treasurer's annual reports, and the school sang some of their best pieces, appropriate to the occasion. The entire affair passed off very pleasantly.

WILLARD A. HUSSEY, a passenger on the steamer *South Carolina*, lying at Pier No. 28 North River, was robbed, on Saturday evening, of a satchel containing $1,300 in gold and some jewelry. The man who is supposed to have taken the satchel is described as being about five feet two inches high, of dark complexion, with black eyes and chin whiskers. The Police are on the look-out for him, but there appears very little chance of their finding him.

THOMAS MURRAY early yesterday morning fell from the third-story window of No. 510 East Sixteenth-street, and struck his head against the sidewalk, splitting his skull open, at the same time breaking his right arm. He lived but twenty minutes, and Coroner KEENAN was summoned to hold an inquest. MURRAY was thirty-six years of age, and leaves a widow with four children.

At the meeting of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, Saturday evening, Dr. HOLTON, the Secretary, stated that Dr. VALENTINE MOTT had signed fifteen certificates on the last evening he ever spent in his office, and not "the evening before he died," as inadvertently stated in the TIMES yesterday.

Officer GRANGER, of the Eighth Precinct Police, last evening arrested two boys, named JAMES SHEDWICH, aged twelve, and JOHN WALKER, aged nine, who ran away from the Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn yesterday. They were detained at the Police Station.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a boarder, named JESSE STIVERS, about thirty-five, was found lying on the floor of his room, at the New-England Hotel, quite dead. The cause of death could not be ascertained, and was referred to Coroner KEENAN for investigation.

A delegation of the New-York Schuetzen-corps, headed by Capt. GERDES, the commander of the corps, has gone to Charleston, S. C., to assist in the Charleston Schuetzenfest, which commences today, and will be continued to-morrow and Wednesday.

The pupils of the German School Institute in Allen-street, who have had their examination during the past week, gave their closing entertainment at the Wallnalla, in Orchard-street, last evening, in which the vocalists of the Saengerrunde assisted.

WILLIAM DOOLEY, of Ninety-seventh-street, went fishing on Saturday, in the East River at the foot of Ninety-eighth-street, and, falling into the water, was drowned. The body was recovered and Coroner KEENAN notified to hold an inquest. DOOLEY was thirty-five years old.

MARY MURPHY, aged forty-five years, who had been committed to the Tombs on Saturday, for intoxication, died in that prison yesterday from delirium tremens. Coroner KEENAN has charge of the case, and will investigate the cause of the death.

The thousands who visit the Central Park, daily, will be pleased to learn that the mineral springs have been thrown open for the season. No pains have been spared to attract customers, and it is expected that the approaching season will be a very fortunate one for the proprietors.

The sociable of the Max Bayersdorfer Coterie, on Saturday evening, was one of the pleasantest affairs of the season. The party, though small, was very select, and included the élite of the Jewish residents of the east side.

The Arndt Maennerchor, a thriving German vocal organization, gave an entertainment at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last evening, which was largely patronized by the friends of the organization.

The receipts at the German General Consulate, for the German relief fund, during the past week amounted to $1,245 84, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $342,097 42.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday, the Coroner of Long Island City was notified that a dead body had been found that morning, at one of the excavations which is being worked at THOMPSON'S, at Newtown, and that there were grave suspicions of foul play. The Coroner hastened to the scene, and found that the workmen had unearthed a perfect skeleton, with fragments of clothing still adhering to it, together with the beard and hair. Investigation disclosed the fact that the ground had been undisturbed for at least twenty-five years, and it is supposed the man was a soldier, buried at the time of the occupation of the island by the British during the Revolution. A pipe and other curiosities were found near him.

The following officers for the Suffolk County Medical Society have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. S. Preston, M. D., Patchogue; Vice-President, E. H. Hummill, M. D., Islip; Secretary, F. Thayer, M. D., Riverhead; Treasurer, H. P. Terry, M. D., Cutchogue; Librarian, R. H. Benjamin, M. D., Riverhead; Censors, A. B. Luce, M. D., Riverhead; A. L. Sweet, M. D., Southold; and Clark Wright, M. D., Franklinville.

Mr. H. J. B. HUNT, residing at No. 169 Mercer-street, New-York, accidentally fell under the wheels of a Grand-street car, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, and was so seriously injured that the Police conveyed him to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, formerly President of the Suffolk County Bank, died at his residence, at Sag Harbor, last week. The failure of the Suffolk County Bank, a short time since, and the attending misfortunes, have no doubt hastened his death.

STATEN ISLAND.

Judge KILPATRICK, yesterday, sent HENRY MARBERG to the County Jail, for an assault on his wife ELLEN, who is now under charge of doctors, who pronounce her case hopeless.

Mr. GEO. C. ELLIS has been elected Police Commissioner in place of Mr. ABRAHAM C. WOOD, whose term of office expired yesterday.

A young man named HENRY REIBHARDT was drowned yesterday near Tottenville.

NEW-JERSEY.

Miss MINNIE C. SWAYSE, who was obliged to resign her position of Elocutionist at Vassar College on account of ill health, takes the rostrum this evening at Princeton, in defense of "Woman's Abilities," claiming that woman has done, and can do, equally well almost every thing that man has ever done.

The plans of the proposed new Music Hall at Newark have been completed and placed on exhibition, and the contract will be immediately awarded. It is proposed rapidly to push the building to completion. The new hall will be erected on the "Camp property," on Broad-street, opposite Military Park, running through to Halsey-street. The depth is 154 feet and frontage 58 feet. The Hall will seat 1,200 persons in the stationary seats, with seating accommodations for 2,000 persons when necessary. The stage will be 37 feet wide by 40 feet deep.

The chapel of Centenary M. E. Church, Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday dedicated. Rev. A. L. BRICE, presiding elder, conducted the services during the day. Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, of Newburg, preached in the evening. Rev. Dr. BROWER, of New-York, and others delivered addresses in the afternoon. Dr. DASHIELL, President of Dickinson College, preached in the evening. Collections were taken during the day amounting to $7,000.

Detective CONNOLLY, of Jersey City, yesterday arrested PATRICK and SUSAN FURY on a charge of bigamy. The charge is brought by a New-York woman claiming to be the wife of FURY. The woman arrested has a certificate and other proof of the performance of the marriage ceremony between her and the man who claims her for his wife.

According to the annual report of the Board of Education of New-Brunswick, the cost of maintaining the public schools of that city for the past year was $15,956 63; 1,400 pupils can be accommodated. In some of the schools there are pupils in the same class they entered five years ago. The cause assigned is irregular attendance.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will open, today, a fast through line of broad gauge cars to Oswego. The trains—two daily—from New-York will run over the Boonton branch road, through Paterson. These trains leave at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Midland Railroad from Paterson to Bloomingdale will be opened today.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	May 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Nemesis	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
England	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
India	May 6	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Washington	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	May 6	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Morro Castle	May 4	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	May 4	New-York	Bermuda.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. Capt. C. Carpenter and daughter, Allen Carpenter, Capt. Tom Reeves, Dr. Ettinger, W. M. Silkman and wife, W. H. Beach, L. Freeman, A. R. Warner, G. McGinley, wife and child, J. P. Ard, G. W. Armstrong, Mrs. P. McMahon, 2 children and servant, Miss A. Smith, Miss Ella Smith, David Brooks, Mrs. L. Birdseye, W. B. Gunter and wife, Jno. Digman, Capt. Foster and wife, W. H. Black, Mrs. Hall, R. Courtney, W. H. Young, Miss Courtney, Miss Murphy, M. Murphy and wife, P. A. Smith and wife, Mary E. Clement and son, D. L. Parker and wife and 12 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:59 | Sun sets......6:56 | Moon sets...3:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:29 | Gov.Island..5:18 | Hell Gate...6:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 30.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen April 15, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 749 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. During the passage we had mostly adversary winds with rough sea, sometimes heavy storms.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah April 27, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 28th inst., 1¾ A. M., 18 miles to the northward and eastward of Frying Pan Light-ship, in 17 fathoms of water, passed a black buoy with figure 1 on it.

Steam-ship Tillie, Patridge, Galveston via Key West April 20, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong N. E. gales up to Cape Florida, from thence light baffling winds; from Hatteras to Barnegat had light southerly winds and fogs; 29th inst., 14 miles S. E. by E. of Barnegat, passed a mast of a vessel about 30 feet out of water; it lies in 16 fathoms of water, in the track of outward and inward bound vessels; a steamer striking it at full speed would be seriously damaged, if not sunk; April 25, lat. 25 40, lon. 80, passed ship Southampton, bound E.; same day, ship Galveston, for Liverpool; 27th, lat. 34 40, lon. 77 30, brig John Freeman, from Cardenas, for New-York.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loriliard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans April 22 and South-west Pass 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Ship Competitor, (of Hong Kong,) Matthews, Whampoa Jan. 23, via Hong Kong Jan. 27, with mdse. to Fred. Baker. Passed Anjier Feb. 7, Cape of Good Hope March 6; saw Fernando Noronha April 6, and crossed the equator April 9 in lon. 36 30 W.

Ship Swallow, (of Boston,) McLaughlin, Liverpool March 25, with mdse. to Russell Howes.

Bark Maori, (of London,) Mordue, Whampoa, Jan. 11th, and Macao 14th, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 30, in co. with bark Chattanooga, from Manila, for New-York; passed Cape Good Hope March 10, and crossed the equator April 7, in lon. 35 W.; had fine weather up to April 20, since variable weather.

Bark J. H. McLarren, (of Eastport,) Dyer, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable weather.

Bark Ganymede, (Norw.,) Nielson, Cardiff 65 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Took the southern passage and had strong W. gales.

Bark Weymouth, (of Digby,) Casman, Glasgow 23 ds., with mdse. to master. Took the northern passage and had variable weather; carried away maintopgallant mast; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Annie M. Gray, (of Bucksport,) Genn, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Had fine weather; April 19, spoke bark Ionic, from Portland, bound in with loss of both anchors.

Bark Syringer, (of Scarboro,) Hick, Colombo, Cey.; Jan. 12, with mdse. to Eroy & Ramsay—vessel to Arkell & Tutts. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 18; St. Helena March 5, and crossed the equator March 21, in lon. 24 26.

Brig M. B. Nickerson, (of Advocate, N. S.,) Conners, Maracaibo 21 ds., via Inagua 8 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had fine weather up to lat. 35 15, lon. 75, thence strong easterly winds; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Ellen, (of Pictou,) Kerr, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. April 10, passed a large steamer ashore on Florida Reef, with wreckers alongside; appeared to have just gone ashore.

Brig Susan E. Voorhees, Fulford, Trieste 75 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Passed Gibraltar March 14; had light winds and variable weather.

Schr. Wave Crest, (of Sag Harbor,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong—vessel to master. Had variable weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schr. B. H. Jones, to sail in 3 ds.

Schr. H. Brewster, (of Brookhaven,) Goodale, Bahia 33 ds., with sugar and rose-wood and 1 passenger to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Crossed the equator April 8, in lon. 40 W.; had fine weather up to Bermuda; since squally weather, with a great deal of rain; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Frank Jameson, (of Rockland,) Jameson, Sisal April 15, with hemp, &c., to Marcial & Co.—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with schr. Jas. O'Donohue, for Laguna, to load for New-York.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Brooks, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Clief, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Baxter, Rondout, for Stamford.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Middleton, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Samuels, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Crusade, Parker, Elizabethport, for Fair Haven.

Schr. Lady Jane, Healy, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Pond, Poughkeepsie, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alethea, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Isabella, Allen, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. J. Marsh, Ryder, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Neptune, Buel, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Jane, Packer, Albany, for Norwalk.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 30.—Arr. barks Lizzie, from Sagua; Joan Cundio, from Leghorn; Josie Mildred, from Antwerp; Forest Queen, from London; schr. Benj. Oliver, from Baracoa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30.—Arr. schr. W. H. Steele, from Havana.

Sld. brig Ermisinda, for Barcelona, and schrs. B. N. Hawkins, for Boston, and A. H. Cain, for a Northern port.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 30.—Arr. ship Amity, from Grimsby, Eng., for Philadelphia; schr. W. S. Burroughs, from Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Arr. ship Hertfordshire, (Br.,) from Java.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 29.—Sld. brigs James Fraser (Br.) and Mechanic; schrs. Bessie Morris, (3 ms.,) H. S. Rowe, Amelia, Archer, & Reeves, Darius Eddy, Grecian, Judge Tenney, Percy, Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Alligator, Gamura, Helen M. Waite, Orozimbo, Eliza B. Beard, (Br.,) Nautilus, F. A. Pike, Phebe and Emma Small, Fannie Barney, Ella F. Crowell, Mary Shields, Richmond, Florence Mayo, Benj. Oliver, Elector Bailey, (3ms.,) and J. P. Wallace.

There has been no arrivals here.

Spoken, &c.

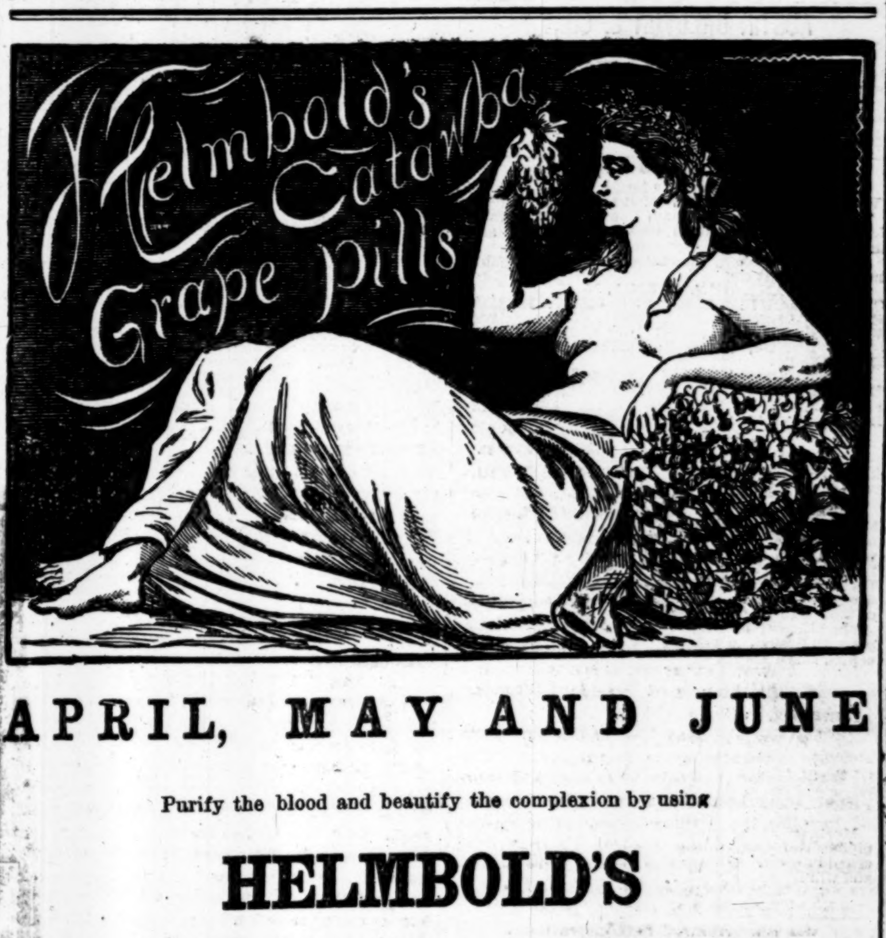
April 25, by schr. Frank Jameson, lat. 32 45, lon. 75 53, brig Erin, (Norw.,) from Belize for Queenstown, 16 ds. out.

Feb. 7, by ship Competitor, in Strait of Sunda, bark Victor, from Singapore for Boston; Feb. 22, lat. 26 37 S., lon. 70 43 E., ship Aberdeen, (of St. John, N. B.) from Manila for New-York; March 8, lat. 32 S., lon. 34 55 E., bark Chattanooga, do. for do.; April 20, lat. 21 45 N., lon. 61 35 W., brig Henry H. Seavey, Rio Grande for do.; April 27, lat. 35 40 N., lon. 72 50 W., saw a ship steering E. N. E., with black cross in fore-topsail.

Feb. 16, by bark Syringer, in lat. 34 44 S., lon. 16 52, spoke ship Balkamah, (Br.,) from Bombay for London.

Foreign Ports.

At Sisal, April 15, brig John Wesley, Ford, for New-York, just arr.; bark Albia, from Liverpool, unc.; schr. Island Belle, from New-Orleans, for a wrecking voyage.



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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

In the Spring and Summer Months the system undergoes a change. This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines. "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" and "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape-Juice Pills" are the best and most reliable.

One bottle of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The "Grape-Juice Pill" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape-Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb. Useful in all diseases requring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c. "Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill" is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla" and one bottle of the "Grape-Juice Pills" are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness and irregularities; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor, and new life. The "Catawba Grape Pills" are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. All of H. T. Helmbold's preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

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we have commenced the publication of a local romance, calculated to shake society to its centre. It will affect all classes—the high and the low, the rich and the poor—because while it is, properly speaking, a romance, it is full of the realities of life, and deals with individuals whom we see every day around us. It contains, indeed, more truth than fiction, for the mind of man has never yet conceived such horrors and atrocities as surround the hapless working girls of our great cities. This great story is entitled

BERTHA,

THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL;

OR,

DEATH AT THE WHEEL.

It is from the pen of

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who pronounces it as incomparably the greatest story which he has ever written. This is saying a great deal in the face of the fact that "Alice Blake; or, The Ferry-House Meeting," by Mr. SMITH, created such an excitement as has seldom been witnessed.

As we have already said,

Bertha, The Sewing-Machine Girl,

is not all a romance, as many of the merciless cormorants who oppress and swindle our noble working girls will learn to their cost. Real characters, under fictitious names, are introduced, and real incidents are jotted down which will send a thrill of horror through every sympathizing heart, and arouse a degree of indignation in view of the diabolical conduct of certain inhuman monsters, who take advantage of their wealth and position to oppress and debase their helpless employes, such as has never before awakened society from its lethargic slumber.

Mr. Smith's sources of information have been both extensive and reliable, and this great work of his pen cannot fail not only to deeply interest the community, but greatly to ameliorate the condition of the millions of sewing-machine girls and other female operatives throughout our broad land. Every character whom he introduces is a pen-portrait, drawn with a master hand. Everybody will at once recognize the stern, relentless, avaricious, grasping employer, Caleb Curson—his timid and easily led, but not bad-hearted foreman, Conrad Bascomb—the snappish, selfish and hard-hearted forewoman, Miss Charity Pinch—the beautiful, pure, warm-hearted and guileless heroine, Bertha Bascomb—the attractive, but jealous and revengeful Lisette Graham—the brave and noble-hearted Jack Ryerson—the ingenious, fearless and handsome hero, Philip Hamilton; and, in fact, all the other characters introduced.

The plot is woven with wonderful skill and power, and the interest commences with the very first line and continues to the close. The trials, sufferings and temptations of the poor sewing-machine girl are vividly portrayed, as are also the base machinations and dishonest practices of certain wealthy cormorants, who hold their heads high in the community, from whose faces the mask is stripped, and who are held up to the scorn and condemnation which they so richly merit.

Every sewing-machine girl in the United States should not only read

Bertha Bascomb, the Sewing-Machine Girl,

but should make it her especial business to see that everybody else reads it. The story is designed to benefit the working girl, and therefore every working girl in our broad land should constitute herself an agent for its dissemination. Everybody will be better for reading this great story, and we confidently look for an addition of at least one hundred thousand extra readers to swell our already unprecedented circulation.

Let every sewing-machine girl request her friends to read

BERTHA BASCOMB,

THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL;

OR,

DEATH AT THE WHEEL,

and our word for it they will never regret having done so.

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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 597, 294, 149, 89, 77, 585, 546, 222, 332, 420, 506, 404, 482, 57, 34, 363, 558, 543, 281, 313, 414, 189, 473, 474, 393, 294, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.

L. H. MEYER, No. 21 [illegible]